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ESTABLISHED 1887

India Orders Army To Halt Spread of Hindu-Sikh Attacks

By Sanjoy Hazarika
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — The Indian Army was called out Wednesday to halt reprisals by Hindus against Sikhs in the state of Haryana after Sikh terrorists there killed at least 72 persons in attacks on Hindu bus passengers, Indian officials said.

The killings in the northern state stunned the nation.

At least six persons, including five Sikhs, were said to have been killed in retaliatory violence across northern India. The death toll could be higher because the violence was reported to have been widespread.

Dozens of persons were wounded and many stores were burned.

An Indian official said New Delhi had offered to send additional troops to Haryana to help it contain the trouble.

Protesters attacked buses and blocked rail and road traffic in Haryana and its neighboring states of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, defying political leaders who called for peace.

Shops, markets and schools in Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh closed to protest the bus ambushes, the worst attacks since separatists launched a campaign for a Sikh homeland five years ago.

Army troops marched through the town of Yamunanagar and in five other areas after Hindu mobs attacked Sikhs and their stores, a state official said.

A curfew was imposed in Rishikesh, a popular pilgrimage center in the state of Uttar Pradesh, where mobs swept through the town's narrow streets attacking Sikhs and looting and torching their stores. Two persons, including a Sikh, were killed there, news agencies reported.

The anger apparently was triggered after it was learned that 38 Hindus who were killed in the first outbreak of killings on Monday night were on a pilgrimage to Rishikesh.

The Haryana state official said a curfew was ordered in Sikhs and that police fired tear gas at rioters in Hissar when they tried to set fire to a Sikh temple.

Hissar is near the site where 34 bus passengers were killed Tuesday night by Sikh extremists. At least nine survivors of the attack were listed in critical condition.

Angry crowds in Haryana, meanwhile, burned effigies of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and beat Sikh truck drivers and bus drivers. The attacks on buses prompted the Himachal Pradesh government to cancel all bus service to neighboring states.

Several markets closed Wednesday in New Delhi as traders and



Police in Fatehabad, India, watched as a Sikh shop burned on Wednesday after it was set ablaze by Hindus.

North Concedes A 'Misjudgment,' Denies Personal Financial Gain

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North conceded Wednesday that he had made the "grossest misjudgment" of his life last fall when he backdated letters to cover up his acceptance of a home security system as a gift.

But he insisted, in his second day of congressional testimony, that "I never took a penny that didn't belong to me" during his actions in the Iran-contra affair.

Congress has already been told that the security system was apparently paid for out of proceeds from the secret U.S. sale of weapons to Iran.

Colonel North, a former National Security Council aide, said that at the insistence of the CIA director, William J. Casey, he took along "the means to take my own life" when he made a secret trip to Iran last year to seek the release of American hostages in Lebanon.

"I did not tell my wife and children that," the 43-year-old marine officer, appearing in uniform, testified during televised hearings. "And they may be hearing it today for the first time."

Despite his confession of error on the security system, Colonel North said that he and his family were targets of possible assassination by the international terrorist Abu Nidal and that the U.S. government was unwilling to provide any protection.

Thus, he said, he needed a security system and was relieved when Richard V. Secord offered to arrange for one. Mr. Secord is a retired Air Force major general who was a key operative in the Iran-contra affair and who controlled Swiss bank accounts believed to contain proceeds from the sale of U.S. arms.

Congress is investigating how profits from arms sales to Iran were diverted to the Nicaraguan rebels.

A key question is whether the diversion violated a congressional ban on aid to the contras.

Colonel North also said that Israel might have suggested funneling Iranian arms sales profits to the Nicaraguan rebels and that Mr. Casey had approved of the scheme.

Mr. Casey, who died in May, had insisted to Congress that the CIA never had anything to do with the affair.

But Colonel North insisted in his testimony on Wednesday that both his immediate superior, Vice Admiral John M. Poindexter, who was the president's national security adviser, and Mr. Casey knew and approved of the diversion of profits to finance the contras after Congress had refused to grant the rebels aid.

Admiral Poindexter has resigned his post and is expected to be questioned later by Congress.

Colonel North told the Senate and House investigating committees that it was a "neat idea" to divert proceeds from the Iran arms sales to the Nicaraguan rebels, and he stoutly defended selling arms to Iran in exchange for three American hostages in the Middle East.

He said he would have made sure that proceeds from the arms sales were deposited with the U.S. Treasury if he had received orders to that effect.

Colonel North also denied that President Ronald Reagan had told him it was "important that I not know" about the diversion of profits to the contras.

"I don't recall the conversation that way," Colonel North told John W. Nields Jr., counsel to the House members. Mr. Nields was asking about a phone call on Nov. 25 from Mr. Reagan to Colonel North, who had just been dismissed from the National Security Council staff after the affair broke into the news.

Mr. Reagan did not answer reporters' questions about the day's testimony as he arrived in Connecticut for a speech.

As Colonel North fielded questions, key members of Congress said they believed the thrust of his testimony on Tuesday — that he always acted on orders from superiors.

See INQUIRY, Page 6

South Korea Releases 357 Political Prisoners

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service

SEOUL — The South Korean government on Wednesday released what it said was the majority of political prisoners detained since President Chun Doo Hwan came to power in 1980. But the opposition said more people must be freed.

The release of 357 prisoners from jails throughout the nation was the first important step toward fulfilling Mr. Chun's promise of amnesty for most political prisoners.

Although opposition leaders were disappointed, the releases were seen as a government that would only three months ago to defer dialogue with its critics until after the 1988 Summer Olympics.

Among those released were students involved in the occupation of the U.S. Information Service building in Seoul in 1985 and the Reverend Moon Ik Hwan, a Presbyterian minister and leading dissident.

Government officials said that Mr. Chun also would restore civil rights to 2,300 former political prisoners and other figures, including Kim Dae Jung, an opposition leader, on Thursday.

In addition, the education minister announced that students who had been expelled from universities for political reasons would be allowed to return after summer vacation.

Mr. Kim, who was sentenced to death shortly after Mr. Chun came to power, would now be free to make speeches and take part in politics. Although Mr. Kim's sentence was revoked in 1981, he has lived in jail, in exile in the United States or under house arrest for most of the decade.

He said Wednesday night that he welcomed the release of prisoners but added that "it is not enough."

"There are many non-Communist prisoners still remaining in the prison," he said.

He said he would consider the restoration of his political rights "a good present from the people," not an act of good will by the government.

"I am not so much impressed by this, because I have been so long oppressed by the government without just cause," he said. "It is late in coming."

Yet opposition figures acknowledged that they had been surprised by the pace of change since street demonstrations, which began June 10, gained momentum and eventually forced the government to promise direct presidential elections and increased freedoms.

"There is a tremendous wind blowing here," he said.

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John M. Poindexter

Focus on Poindexter

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North's testimony Tuesday made clear that one of the most important questions in the Iran-contra affair — whether the president knew about the diversion of Iranian arms sales profits to the Nicaraguan rebels — cannot be fully answered until a congressional appearance next week by Rear Admiral John M. Poindexter.

Colonel North said that he assumed he had President Ronald Reagan's permission to funnel the profits of the arms sales to the contras, and that he had sent about five memos to Admiral Poindexter, the former national security adviser, seeking Mr. Reagan's approval for the diversion.

While Colonel North said none of the memos was returned with the president's signature or initials, "I thought that I had received authority from the president" through Admiral Poindexter, Colonel North said he later shredded copies of the documents.

It is now left for Admiral Poindexter to say whether he received the memos and whether they or their contents were ever shared with the president. It is possible the admiral may even have one of the memos that has not turned up elsewhere.

The president has denied any knowledge of the diversion scheme, and the White House says it has been unable to find memos on the subject.



Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North and his attorney, Brendan V. Sullivan Jr., at the hearing Wednesday.

In Congress, New Fears On Gulf Plan

By Helen Dewar
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Representative Les Aspin, chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, says that major discrepancies have become apparent between U.S. and Kuwaiti interpretations of the plan to escort Kuwaiti oil tankers through the Gulf.

He said Tuesday that more American forces than previously envisioned might be needed because the tankers could be making more frequent trips through the Gulf.

Mr. Aspin, a Wisconsin Democrat, said the differences emerged in a meeting Saturday between Kuwaiti officials and a delegation of House Armed Services Committee members who traveled to the Gulf over the Independence Day recess.

At a news conference reporting on the trip, Mr. Aspin said it was not clear whether the U.S. or Kuwaiti interpretation would prevail. But he predicted that the discrepancy could lead to substantial delays in the escort plan if Kuwait prevails. The escort missions are due to start July 16.

"If the Kuwaitis are right and we accept their plan and we have to go back to the drawing boards, the chances of this escort operation taking place anytime soon are pretty near nil," he said.

In explanations to Congress, Mr. Aspin said U.S. officials had outlined a plan under which 11 Kuwaiti tankers would have U.S. Navy escorts through the Gulf as they make round-trip voyages to their final destinations, such as European ports.

But, he said, the Kuwaitis said their plan called for a shuttle operation in which the 11 escorted tank-

See SHIPS, Page 6

U.S. Grounds Marcos

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has warned Ferdinand E. Marcos, the former Philippine president, against engaging in an apparent plot to overthrow the government of President Corason C. Aquino and barred him from leaving Hawaii, U.S. officials said Wednesday, confirming an article in The Washington Post.

The warning was delivered to Mr. Marcos at his home in Honolulu this week by Abraham D. Sofaer, the State Department's legal adviser, and was based on tapes of a conversation that Mr. Marcos had with an arms dealer, a U.S. official said.

Mr. Sofaer also delivered a mes-

sage from President Ronald Reagan. Its contents were not divulged.

Charles E. Redman, the State Department spokesman, said: "The United States is seriously concerned about indications that Mr. Marcos appeared to be seeking to destabilize the Aquino government and was contemplating a return to the Philippines without the express permission of the Philippine government."

Mr. Marcos, who lives in Honolulu, not only was barred from going home but also from leaving the area or going elsewhere in the United States, a U.S. official said.

Mr. Sofaer met with Mr. Marcos on Monday and Tuesday.

For West Germans, the Future Is in Plastic

By Ferdinand Prozman
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — At 9:30 on a warm summer evening, the Charlot restaurant next to Frankfurt's restored Alte Oper opera house is nearly empty. Only a handful of immaculately tanned people sit at a table in the corner, dining on Norwegian salmon in basil sauce and sipping a cool, crisp risting.

Their casual dress is the work of Italian designers. They speak in the low, intense murmurs and jargon-filled patois of the city's young professional elite. Beside one plate, a red-leather, Etienne Aigner wallet is conspicuously placed.

When the bill comes, the wallet is flipped open, revealing the upper halves of a dozen brightly colored credit cards. A finger runs pensively over the ranks before selecting — don't leave home without it — an American Express card, which the waiter accepts as if it were a dead bug.

Among Frankfurt's Schickleria, or smart set, credit cards are in. But for most West Germans they are still very much out. Now marketing experts say that a dispute between the West German banks, which currently have a stranglehold on the credit card business, and retail-

France's Visa Measure Cuts Summer Tourism

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — France's decision to demand entry visas for most countries has created widespread disruption in the Nordic nations and Austria, and appears to be driving many people elsewhere for their vacations, according to travel agents and officials.

This is the first summer that the requirement has been in effect. It was originally imposed in September as an anti-terrorism measure following a wave of bombings in Paris.

Following scenes of chaos at the consulates in Stockholm and Oslo recently, new staff members have been added to cut waiting. But demand has dropped, too, with many would-be visitors apparently deciding the hassle is not worth it. In the United States, however, demand for vacations in France is up over last year.

Rudolf Kadaka, chairman of the Austrian Travel Association, estimates that tourism from his country to France

dropped initially by up to 40 percent because of the visa requirement, which has been officially deplored by the Austrian government.

Mr. Kadaka said because of long lines at French consulates, many Austrian tourists opted to go to Italy or Spain instead. He said the consulates have added staff members to reduce waiting times. Nevertheless, he noted, visits to France are down at least 10 percent from last summer because of the French measure, which he called "ridiculous."

Sweden, Norway and Finland jointly appealed with Austria to be exempted from the requirement. The French government never said so publicly, but it appears it included them and the United States to avoid accusations of racial discrimination against countries suspected of harboring terrorists.

European Community countries were exempted because of treaty requirements guaranteeing freedom of movement, and

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Klosk

Waldheim Gets Bonn Invitation

VIENNA (Reuters) — President Richard von Weizsäcker of West Germany has invited President Kurt Waldheim of Austria to visit for a "neighborly meeting." Foreign Minister Alois Mock said Wednesday.

It is the first public invitation made by a Western head of state to Mr. Waldheim, who has been widely ostracized by the West for alleged participation in Nazi war crimes. Mr. Waldheim denies the allegations.



Issac Newton, after 300 years, continues to influence scientists. Page 7.

GENERAL NEWS

- Friends of Charles Glass, the journalist held in Beirut, rejected his videotaped assertion that he is a spy. Page 2.
- West Germany's president dismissed Matthias Rust with Mikhail S. Gorbachev. Page 2.
- Turkey fights to maintain its delicate neutrality in the Gulf war. Page 2.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

- Robert Holmes & Court, the financier, has bought 7.4 percent of Texaco. Page 9.
- Peru's new president said the country will resume payments to the World Bank. Page 9.

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U.S. Naval Activities in Gulf Leave Britain and France Uneasy

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service
PARIS — France and Britain, who have considerable experience in the Gulf, are watching the Reagan administration's activities there with some anxiety...

the British had conducted 104 escort missions in the Gulf — a figure that London had until then kept quiet in accord with its low-profile posture in the war zone.

Recalling the Reagan administration's pullout from Beirut in the early 1984, after a devastating truck-bombing of the Marine garrison at the city's airport, the British and the French have been made uneasy by Mr. Reagan's sometimes strident anti-Soviet justifications...

Another senior French official termed "absurd" the Reagan administration's public rationalizations for its Gulf policy and said that Western and Soviet interests in the area — notably to prevent an Iranian victory in the war — were convergent.

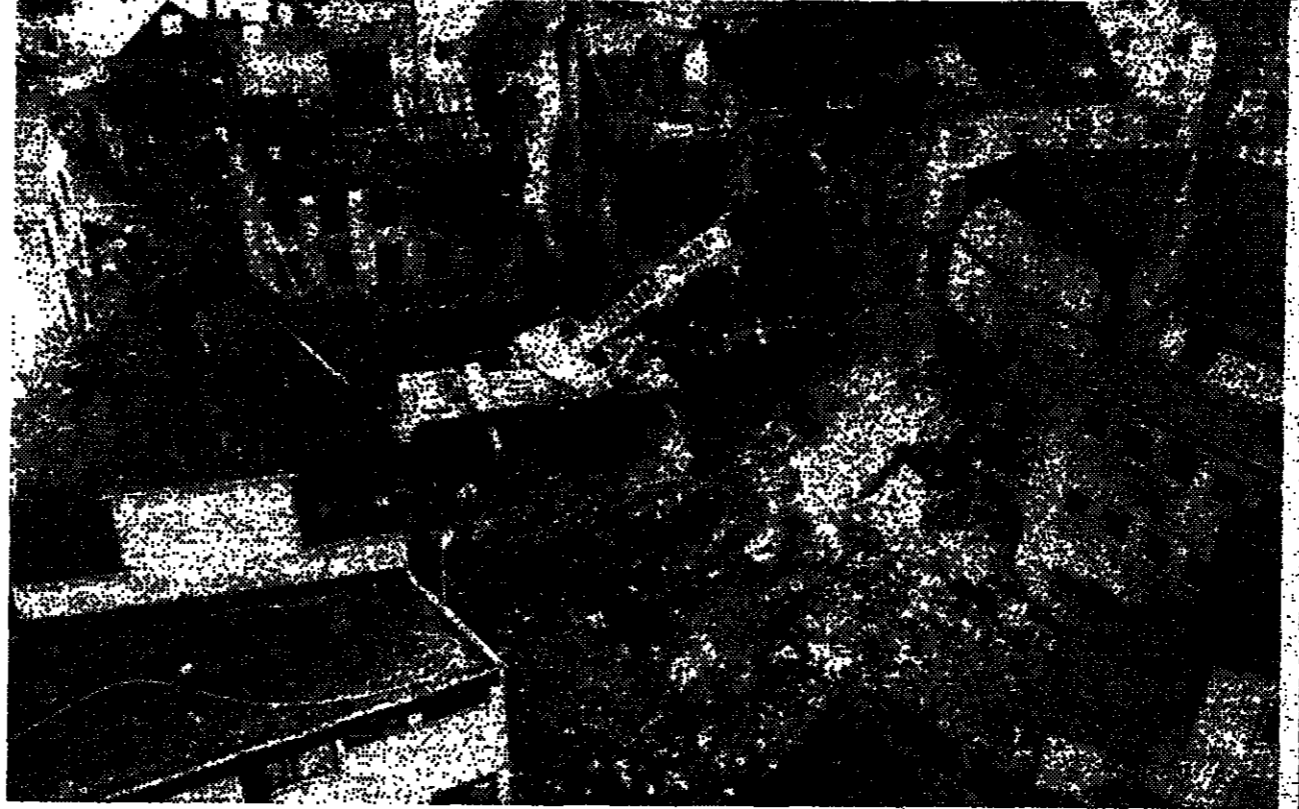
WORLD BRIEFS

Sudanese Gunmen Seize 4 Foreigners
NAIROBI (Reuters) — Sudanese gunmen claiming to be members of the rebel Sudan People's Liberation Army abducted three American teachers and a British nurse from their homes in southern Sudan Tuesday, their office said Wednesday.
The Sudanese rebels have seized several groups of foreigners over the last four years. They have usually released them unconditionally within weeks.
Daniel Bitrus, executive director of the American Association of Christian Resource Organizations Serving Sudan identified the Americans as Steven Arthur Anderson, Katy Taylor and Mark Nicksel and Dr. Britton, in Heather Sinclair.
Soviets Landed Near Border, Iran Says
LONDON (Reuters) — Iran said Wednesday that a Soviet aircraft carrying 10 to 15 military personnel landed Tuesday at Zabol airport in eastern Iran near the Afghan border.

Friends of Glass Refute His Claim to Be a Spy

By Eleanor Randolph
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Friends of Charles Glass, the journalist whose captors in Beirut released a videotape this week in which he says he is a U.S. spy, deny that he ever worked for an intelligence organization or that he was on an espionage mission when he was captured June 17.

of ABC News, Mr. Jennings regained his composure and said of Mr. Glass: "All of his friends who know him know that he doesn't even talk like that."
Other associates of Mr. Glass who had seen the tape noted that his accent seemed strained, the grammar he used was incorrect and the sound of pages being turned made it obvious that he was reading from a statement prepared by someone else.



Death Toll Is Reduced in West German Blast

A pile of rubble sits where buildings stood in central Herborn, West Germany, after a gasoline tanker truck crashed into an ice cream parlor on Tuesday and exploded. The blast triggered natural gas explosions and fires that killed up to 13 persons, the authorities said Wednesday. They halved their initial estimate of the death toll, saying that three persons were known to have died and up to 10 others were missing. Others who had been reported missing turned up Wednesday. Thirty-five persons were injured.

In Gulf Conflict, Turkey Fights to Remain Neutral

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service
ANKARA — Despite hostile gestures from both sides in the Gulf war, Turkey is clinging to a delicate neutrality between Iran and Iraq, seeking to remain aloof from a conflict close to its borders, and fearful it might escalate.
The prospect of an increased U.S. naval presence in the Gulf, as planned by the Reagan administration, has prompted Turkish officials to underscore that neutrality by reiterating that Turkey will not permit the United States to support military operations in the Gulf from its bases in Turkey.

trade with them totals about \$4 billion a year, placing the two countries high on the list of Turkey's trading partners.
Iraq exports about a million barrels of oil a day through a pipeline running through Turkey, offering Turks oil and fees.
Ankara says it sells no arms to either side and does not permit Turkish routes to be used for arms shipments.

Silence Falls Over Trial At Chernobyl

Agency France-Press
MOSCOW — After six hours of hearings on Tuesday, silence has fallen over the trial of six former officials at the Chernobyl nuclear plant. The trial is expected to last about three weeks.

Leaders Discuss Rust Case in Moscow But West German President Refuses Comment on Pilot

The officials are accused of violating technical security rules at the plant, where the world's worst nuclear accident occurred on April 26, 1986. It caused 31 deaths.
The accused engineers, including the former plant director, Viktor P. Bryukhanov, have denied most of the charges against them.

MOSCOW — Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman said Tuesday that journalists who judged the visit's success by the degree of progress in the Rust case were "shortsighted, to say the least."
Mr. von Weizsaecker said there was no reference during his three days of talks with Soviet leaders to comments last year by Chancellor Helmut Kohl that chilled relations.

Government sources in Bonn said Mr. Gorbachev would visit West Germany during the next year.
Mr. von Weizsaecker also reserved comment on the situation of two million ethnic Germans in the Soviet Union until he had a chance to meet some of them in the Siberian city of Novosibirsk later this week.
■ Pravda Story Questioned
Mr. von Weizsaecker expressed

7 Die in Kenyan Air Collision

NAIROBI — Seven Kenyan officers were killed in the collision of two air force planes over the central Meru district on Monday, the official Kenya News Agency said Wednesday. The agency did not identify the type of planes.

Britain Violated Rights Convention

STRASBOURG, France — Britain was judged Wednesday to have broken the European Human Rights Convention by granting the welfare authorities sweeping powers to remove children from their homes.
The European Court of Human Rights ruled here that in cases involving five families, parents were not given a fair hearing when their children were taken into custody by the British welfare authorities.

Arab Americans Report Mistreatment by Israel

JERUSALEM — The United States has complained to Israel about mistreatment of Americans of Arab origin who arrive to visit relatives in the occupied West Bank, diplomatic sources said Wednesday.
The complaint was made for the second year running after several dozen Palestinian-Americans reported that they had been harassed by Israeli officials at Ben-Gurion Airport, the sources said.

The U.S. Embassy declined to confirm the reports, but an American diplomat said: "We are concerned on a worldwide basis about equality in treatment for U.S. citizens, and the Israeli government is aware of our position."
Israel officials said that the United States was in contact with Israel on the subject but that no official protest had been received.

nationalist Jews convicted of killing and wounding Palestinians in the West Bank.
A total of 28 members of an underground movement made up of Jewish settlers from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip were convicted in 1985 for anti-Arab attacks.
Members of the group were also found guilty of plotting to blow up the Dome of the Rock mosque, Islam's holiest shrine in Jerusalem.
All but eight members have since been freed after serving their sentence or having it reduced by President Chaim Herzog.
The Labor Party, headed by Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, views the underground as a dangerous

Romania Accused of Rights Violations

LONDON (AFP) — Amnesty International accused Romania of a "persistent pattern of human rights abuses," including torture, denial of fair trial and the jailing of dissidents who have tried to leave the country.
The London-based human rights organization said it had discovered evidence of dozens of political prisoners in Romania, but said the number represented only a fraction of the probable total.

New Zealand Party Shifts Nuclear Stance

WELLINGTON, New Zealand (AFP) — The opposition National Party, in a shift of policy, said Wednesday it would ask Western allies to send nuclear-armed ships to New Zealand ports if it wins the general election Aug. 15. The party had previously said it would "accept warship visits" and would not demand that Western nations disclose whether visiting warships or planes carried nuclear arms.

Pinochet Replaces 7 in His Cabinet

SANTIAGO (Reuters) — President Augusto Pinochet has replaced Chile's minister of foreign affairs and economics as well as five others in his 16-member cabinet. It was one of the biggest shake-ups since he seized power almost 14 years ago.
General Pinochet on Tuesday appointed Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia to head the Foreign Ministry and brought Sergio Fernandez back to the cabinet as interior minister, the position he held from 1978 to 1982.

U.S. Senate Backs Import Restraints

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate voted Wednesday to endorse the president's use of import restraints to retaliate against foreign subsidies that create surpluses of a variety of nonfarm commodities, such as copper, lead and zinc.
The measure, sponsored by Senator Pete V. Domenici, Republican of New Mexico, was approved, 71-28, as the Senate resumed work on its omnibus trade bill. It would make such subsidies by a foreign country an unfair trade practice under U.S. law and thus open the country's exports to potential restrictions in the American market.

For the Record

A general strike in Haiti was suspended Wednesday after eight days. At least 20 civilians and several soldiers have been killed. The strikers had they would continue to press for the resignation of the military-civilian government.
Passions have been placated indefinitely after a week of anti-government street demonstrations and an attack Tuesday night by gunmen on an independent radio station.
A bomb exploded in a Johannesburg hotel bar Wednesday, injuring four black men, the police said. The explosion wrecked the bar and blew a hole in the side of the building.
A U.S. Army truck carrying four nonnuclear Patriot anti-aircraft missiles slid into a ditch outside a depot southeast of Frankfurt on Wednesday. No one was hurt and the missiles were not damaged.
As many as 200,000 Nicaraguans exiles will be permitted to return to the United States under a liberalized immigration policy, the Reagan administration announced Wednesday.

TRAVEL UPDATE

MOSCOW (AFP) — Two letters to the weekly Moscow News published on Wednesday denounced bureaucratic obstacles that Soviet citizens face when they seek to travel outside the country, and called for an easing of travel restrictions.
One of the letters was from a Far Eastern specialist, Yelena Katsanov, who said that when she sought to visit a foreign country, she was required to have recommendations from colleagues at work and officials of the local party. Prospective tourists who receive the recommendations must then go before a commission to answer questions on world events and on the country they want to visit. This is "to check their ideological maturity," the second letter commented.

DOONESBURY



Freed by a UFO Crew? Try Group Therapy

By William E. Geist
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Oh, sure, it's an enormous thrill and you do suddenly become the focus of attention at parties, but being abducted by aliens from outer space is not all it's cracked up to be.

Right off the bat, you are going to be late to wherever you were going, depending on how long those big-headed, bug-eyed extraterrestrials keep you.

And what's your excuse for being late? Telling your friends about your exciting experience with flying saucers.

Try keeping quiet about it. What if your boss hears about this?

It helps to go to group, the abductees say, meaning the group therapy meetings for those who have been abducted by aliens. They are run by Budd Hopkins, author of "Missing Time" and "Intruders," two books about contacts with aliens, which grew out of research by Mr. Hopkins, 56, who is an artist.

The abductees are veterans of a trauma, Mr. Hopkins said, noting that about 20 people show up for the meetings that are held every month or so.

He described the experience as "a severe, nightmarish thing that none of them wanted to happen." He added, "Some are in awe, some are bitter, others are ashamed and questioning their own sanity."

Group therapy for UFO abductees would

seem to be the latest outgrowth of a UFO-mania. Several UFO conventions are being held around the country, a UFO book has been atop the best-seller list, there are charges of a UFO-gate government cover-up and membership in UFO groups is rising dramatically along with a rise in reported sightings and abductions.

One would think New Yorkers had enough to worry about without being snatched by aliens from sidewalks, parks and rooftops.

The rapidly increasing number of abductees usually report that they are carried off by beams of light to spaceships, where they are given physical examinations by these funny-looking gray people.

Some return with small patches of skin removed. They are often lousy on the details until put under hypnosis by Mr. Hopkins, who said he has investigated 143 abductions.

"Luckily we live in New York," said May Pang, who said she has twice sighted UFO's over midtown, once with John Lennon.

"People see everything else here on a daily basis," she reasoned, so why wouldn't they believe she had witnessed flying dimerware?

Her latest sighting was outside the Tavern on the Green restaurant in Central Park last year, and the previous sighting with Lennon was in 1974 on the terrace of her apartment overlooking the East River.

"No one else saw it," she said. "It was an August Friday night, and everyone was in the Hamptons."

Ms. Pang, who wrote a book about her relationship with the former Beatle, thinks New Yorkers have gone beyond having a simple willingness to believe.

"It's almost like a status symbol now in some circles," she said. "You say you've seen a UFO and people say, 'Oh, so have I.' It's very in right now."

Rosemary Osnato is a graphic artist who said she was abducted from the roof of her Bronx apartment building by gray people in a spaceship.

"When I say I was abducted, a lot of people envy me," she said. "Some of them treat me like a saint. I tell them it was horrible and frightening, and they don't want to hear it."

"But they still wish it had happened to them! They think it is like a spiritual experience that would make their lives better or more meaningful. Fanatics want to form a church around my experience."

"They hate it," Ms. Osnato said, "when I tell them I felt like a trapped animal. The aliens treated me with no respect at all."

"It's not fun," she added. "Many people are very leary of fruitcakes in New York. When they find out you think you were abducted by aliens, they treat you like a weirdo, like you wear unmatched outfits or something."

"We serve supper at the meetings," said Mr. Hopkins, "and there is a lot of social chatter. If you walked in you would think you were at any other New York cocktail party."

Court Nominee Describes Evolution of His Views

By Stuart Taylor Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Judge Robert H. Bork, whose nomination to the Supreme Court has engaged President Ronald Reagan in an ideological battle with Senate liberals, says that he was not asked his views or asked to make commitments on specific issues before Mr. Reagan chose him last week.

"Nobody has ever on this job or any other jobs asked for any commitments," Judge Bork said in an hour-long interview on Tuesday. "I was never interviewed as to where I stood on anything."

Judge Bork, whose positions on many legal issues are widely known from his years as a judge and scholar, otherwise limited himself to questions about his personal background and the evolution of his views. He brushed away with a laugh a question about whether, if confirmed, he might have surprises for the president who appointed him, or might surprise himself.

The 60-year-old jurist answered questions at his desk, in rolled-up shirt-sleeves.

He declined repeatedly, but with a smile, to answer questions that flirted with the boundaries of the condition he had placed upon the interview: that he would not discuss his current views, current issues or his nomination, and that his discussion of his past views should be understood as personal history, not as an index to his current positions.

Judge Bork did recount some significant changes in his views over the past 35 years, calling these episodes crucial:

• While in law school he converted from a mix of New Deal liberalism and Eugene V. Debs socialism to a more conservative point of view.

• As a Yale law professor he abandoned an effort to develop a comprehensive "theory of when governmental regulation of humans is permissible."

• He initially opposed but later supported a key civil rights law.

• He reversed his position on some issues in cases pending before the U.S. Court of Appeals for the



Robert H. Bork

District of Columbia, on which he has sat since 1982.

"I may have given the impression in the past that I was pretty confident of my views and still changed them," said Judge Bork. "Known more for the philosophical consistency and rigor of his conservative views than for flexibility," he said, "they hit as long as you do."

"In 1952, I was out on a street corner with my wife, passing out leaflets for Adlai Stevenson," he recalled. "It was the years '52 to '54 when I had this experience that changed my mind."

The experience, Judge Bork said, was an exposure to "serious economics," largely at the hands of Aaron Director, an economist on the University of Chicago Law School faculty. It was "a little bit like a conversion experience," he said, one that made him see the world "altogether differently." The central lesson was: "A free economy, within obvious limits, produces greater wealth for people in general than a planned economy does."

He recounted personal details ranging from his child, to how he nearly became a journalist.

He chafed at the label "conservative" that has been applied to him. "I think things are a little more

complex than that," he said. "Just in general, you will find among liberals, you will find among conservatives, people in each camp who disagree with each other about a lot of things, some of them quite important things."

Judge Bork was born March 1, 1927, in Pittsburgh, the only child of a middle-class family.

He attended public schools, where he was "editor in chief of the school paper and class president, that sort of thing." He spent his senior year at Hotchkiss, a New England preparatory school.

He then joined the U.S. Marine Corps out of "youthful vainglory," he said. He was training for overseas duty when the atomic bombing of Japan ended World War II.

After the war, he graduated from the University of Chicago in less than two years, and was rejected by Columbia Journalism School.

He then entered the University of Chicago Law School. In his third year, under the influence of economists including Mr. Director, his viewpoint began to change.

"I think a lot of people in the law and economics movement have had that kind of an experience," he said. "They hit a social science which suddenly begins to give them an organizing way of looking at the world, that they'd never had before, and it does make a deep impression, and it does have the effect of making you see the world just differently, altogether differently."

Judge Bork stressed, however, that he was not among those theorists who saw economic analysis as the solution to every legal problem. After law school, in 1955, he went to work for Kirkland & Ellis, a prominent Chicago law firm, working especially on antitrust cases. He stayed until 1962, becoming a partner.

After seriously considering an offer to be a writer for Fortune magazine, he took a teaching job at Yale Law School. He stayed there until 1981, except for a stint as the U.S. solicitor general and acting attorney general from 1973 to 1977.

It was at Yale, Judge Bork said, that he "had time to try to get my ideas in order," stimulated by

"endless disagreements" with his best friend, Alexander Bickel, one of the foremost constitutional scholars in the United States.

"I thought it was possible to work out a theory of when governmental regulation of humans is permissible, and on the other hand when individual freedom is required," Judge Bork said. "Alex thought that was wrong, that such a theory could never be worked out, and after a period of years of teaching it with him, I became convinced he was right."

Instead, he said, "I came to agree with his article on Edmund Burke's as the proper approach to politics." Judge Bork described this as "a nonabstract approach to government and politics, a prudential, balanced approach, the value of community, the value of tradition, a dislike for sweeping abstractions as characterized by the French Revolution, a desire for a more humane society than that kind of abstraction produces."

Judge Bork noted a 1963 magazine article he wrote assailing a proposed federal civil rights law that would have barred owners of restaurants, hotels and other public accommodations from excluding blacks. In his article he called it an unjustifiable limitation on the freedom of whites to choose with whom they would do business. On Tuesday, he called that view a manifestation of his then-exaggerated commitment to individual autonomy against the state.

He declined to discuss the act that made him famous, his dismissal in 1973 of Archibald Cox as Watergate special prosecutor, on orders from President Richard M. Nixon. He was acting attorney general at the time because two superiors had resigned.

Dutch AIDS Cases on Rise

THE HAGUE — The number of acquired immune deficiency syndrome cases in the Netherlands has risen to 308 from 260 in the last three months, a Health Ministry spokeswoman said Wednesday.

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Italy Lire	380,000	210,000	115,000	Lire 756	Lire 275,200
Luxembourg L.Fr.	11,500	6,300	3,400	L.Fr. 18.41	L.Fr. 6,700
Netherlands Fl.	650	360	198	Fl. 1.21	Fl. 440
Norway N.Kr.	1,800	990	540	N.Kr. 3.05	N.Kr. 1,110
Portugal Esc.	22,000	12,000	6,600	Esc. 64.56	Esc. 23,500
Spain Ptas.	29,000	16,000	8,800	Ptas. 35.33	Ptas. 20,140
Sweden S.Kr.	1,800	990	540	S.Kr. 3.05	S.Kr. 1,110
Switzerland S.Fr.	510	280	154	S.Fr. 1.10	S.Fr. 400
Rest of Europe, North Africa, former French Africa, Middle East S	430	230	125	Varies by country	
Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia: S	580	320	175	Varies by country	

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OPINION

'Covert' Means Lies Means Lost Credibility All Around

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North, in his somewhat slippery opening testimony to the combined House-Senate committee, was absolutely clear and right about one point: Lies are the "essence" of covert operations.

That did not seem to bother Colonel North, who insisted that the U.S. government must conduct covert operations — hence lie to the world and to its own people — in order to survive in a "dangerous world." Less zealous people will say question whether covert operations are all that necessary to the national interest, or whether a democratic government's lies to its own people are justified in order to protect such operations.

For obvious reasons, if covert operations are undertaken, they do require lies, from start to finish, often from top to bottom. Other countries, particularly target countries, must be duped about what is happening and who is responsible. The lives of the secret operatives involved must be protected. The public and all but a designated few in Congress must not know the truth. That would give away the operation and endanger its participants — and might cause a damaging domestic political reaction — as in the current instance.

If a covert operation should be revealed, the president must be able to deny that he knew anything about it, to protect his domestic and international reputation and credibility. But since only the president is supposed to authorize a covert operation, giving him "plausible deniability" means that he must lie implicitly, and may be forced by disclosure to lie directly. Worse, he may

be caught in the lie — as President Eisenhower was when he denied publicly that he knew anything about U-2 flights over the Soviet Union.

Colonel North cited a meeting he attended at which Attorney General Edwin Meese as well as William Casey, then director of central intelligence, and other government officials knowingly approved for publication a false statement about arms sales to Iran. That committed President Reagan and his administration to a lie, but the colonel said no one present objected to this; nor, he conceded, was the question even raised whether Mr. Reagan knew that this false information was to be circulated in the name of his administration.

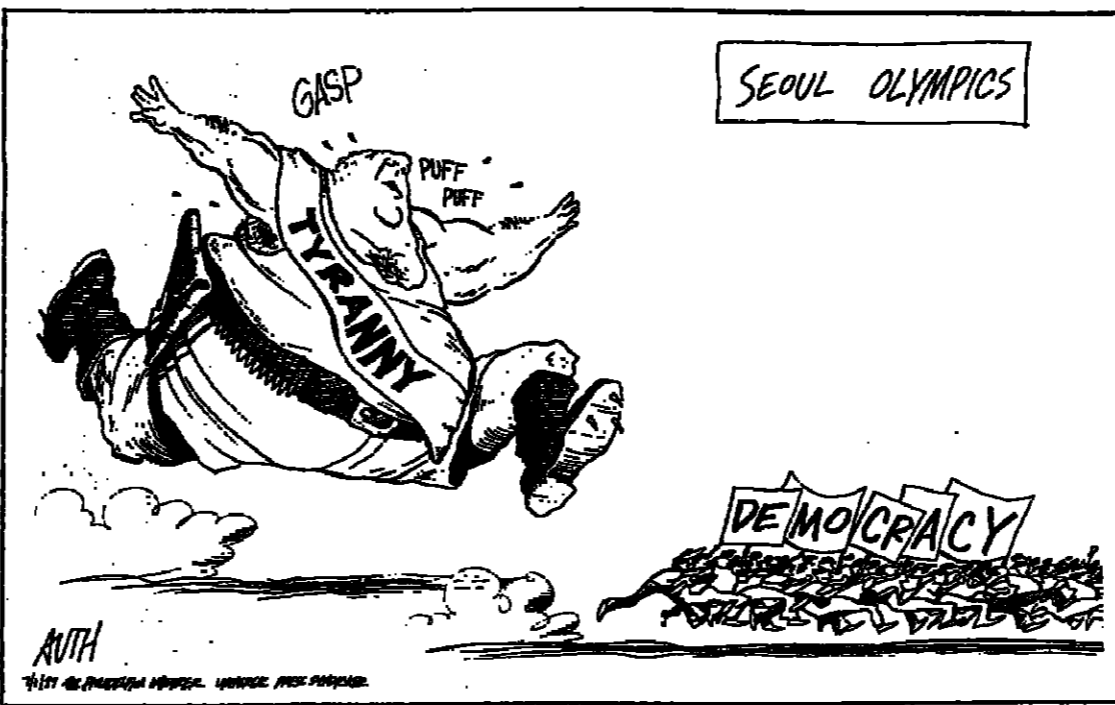
That is the kind of thing that inevitably happens when covert operations go forward. And what inevitably happens when these tricky enterprises go wrong — as they often do, witness Guatemala, the Bay of Pigs, Chile, arms to Iran — is that someone, sometimes a president, even a country, loses credibility.

Colonel North himself, although he did not seem to realize it, and despite his James Stewart appearance and his All-American manner, is a prime example.

He confessed to numerous falsehoods which he told to advance or protect the secret arms sales to Iran and the secret diversion of "residuals" (the immense profits from the sales) to the "resistance" (the CIA-organized Contras) in Nicaragua. He even "falsely told" Richard Secord that he personally had informed Mr. Reagan of the diversion.

After so much lying, even for purposes that Colonel North considered patriotic, his protestations that now he only wants to tell the truth are not worth much. Why should he be considered believable, even under oath, when he testified under oath that he had so often considered other values more important than truth? The colonel's involvement in covert activities, and his admitted zeal for covering them up, have impeached, if they did not destroy, his credibility.

He insisted, for example, that he did not know whether Mr. Reagan had approved or was aware of the diversion of arms profits to the Contras. He insisted, however, that throughout the Iranian and Nicaraguan operations he had assumed that Mr. Reagan approved. But he could not recall on what basis or on whose assurance he had made that assumption. If he told the truth on all three points, he would have had to admit that he had lied, but also exonerated himself from having acted without what he believed to be proper authorization. But why should he be believed now when he so clearly told the committee that in the past he not only was willing to lie, but believed it justified to lie, to protect his superiors and their secret operations?



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Does Soviet Support for Contacts Exist?

As an American woman married to a Soviet citizen, Victor Farnham, who has been prevented from emigrating for many years, I am all too intimately involved with the situation of human rights in the Soviet Union. I feel that Celestine Bohlen missed a critically important distinction in her report "Soviet Amnesty May Free Hundreds" (June 23).

It is indeed true that in the first six months of this year the Soviets have managed to make two mass releases of political prisoners and to greatly improve upon the emigration figures of the last few years, thereby improving not only the Soviet government's image but also its human rights performance. Nonetheless, these steps forward relate totally to Soviet citizens or ex-Soviet citizens.

For those two dozen native-born Americans married to Soviet citizens who are unable to receive permission to

emigrate, 1987 has brought only a distressing continuation of past violations of our rights and further dashing of our hopes that glasnost might mean a reunification with our loved ones. In the last few weeks, all those couples with pending applications were turned down. One woman received her 10th visa denial to go to Moscow to marry her Soviet fiancé.

So it is not all that simple. Mikhail Gorbachev may want to increase people-to-people contacts, but he is not yet prepared to end the cruel punishment meted out to those of us who took opportunities for people-to-people contact to heart — literally: We fell in love and married, or tried to marry. Our only desire is to live together with our spouses in the country of our choice, but it is clear that things are not quite "loose" enough yet for that.

ANDREA WINE, London.

In the Thai hills, though, an important difference is being made, and I am grateful to you for giving us this story.

MICHAEL P. HYLAND, Resident Representative, UN Development Program, Muscat, Oman.

Liverpool Lasted Longer

Margaret Thatcher's third term may be historic, but we are not seeing what a British political scientist, as quoted in your news analysis on June 13, calls "a period of one-party dominance such as Britain has never known before."

Mrs. Thatcher has a chance to serve for 13 years. Lord Liverpool was prime minister for 15 years (1812-1827) in a period of Tory domination that lasted more than 20 years. Later, the Tories were in control from 1886 to 1905, except for a Liberal interlude from 1892 to 1895.

B. HAWORTH, Warrington, England.

About 'Sands of Sorrow'

While teaching law recently in Hangzhou, China, I read J. Robert Mosk's review (May 26) of "Sands of Sorrow: Israel's Journey From Independence," by Milton Viorst, at the same time as I was reading the book. Mr. Mosk gave a thoughtful summary that belies this objection of his: "That we need still another book analyzing the Israeli dilemma is highly dubious." I have seen no book prior to Mr. Viorst's which so objectively and compassionately analyzes the opposing positions among the Israelis and the positions of the Arabs and Palestinians.

I agree that "Sands of Sorrow" will arouse the anger of many readers. It will elicit the admiration of many others. LEONARD B. BOUDIN, New York.

who know right from wrong should start some angry shouting.

NESTA COMBER, Venice, France.

A Difference Being Made

It has been a long season of UN bashing. And although I do not necessarily expect the pleasantly upbeat opinion column "In the Thai Hills, a More Lucrative Crop" (June 23), by William N. Raiford, to reverse the trend, still, it was refreshing to see something positive about the UN Development Program in print.

True, being taken to task periodically and constructively is as essential to our global mandate of public accountability, given the constant scope for pulling up our socks, as is our individual and professional commitment to make a difference.

If Waite Is Indeed Dead

Your July 6 headline stated, "Waite Dead, a Kuwaiti Paper Says." The next day you were able to report an anonymous denial of the Kuwaiti report.

Even in the so-called Dark Ages, the safety of a peace envoy was respected. If word of the death of Terry Waite turns out to be true, it will be further proof that this century has morally touched bottom.

Instead of regretful platitudes from the hierarchy, there should then be a worldwide outcry from decent-minded people at the loss of this heroic man.

If for once trade and commerce were not given priority, if Lebanon were put in economic isolation, perhaps the terrorists' own people would turn against them.

There is a time for cautious diplomacy, but there also is a time when people

Behind Colonel North

THE committee counsel pressed Oliver North hard on the falsification of the "historical chronology" that was going out to the administration and the press. Didn't he know that what he was putting into this chronology was false? Yes, said the colonel.

Who else knew it was false? John Poindexter and Robert McFarlane, both former national security advisers, Edwin Meese and maybe other high officials, Colonel North replied.

Didn't any of these officials come forward and protest that they were committing the president to something they knew to be untrue? Silence.

The colonel insisted that he did not believe that anything he had done was a violation of the law. At one point he said, "If you want to blame me, that's fine." But "at this point in time," as the colonel was forever saying, he is in trouble for obstructing justice. And if so, Mr. Meese, Admiral Poindexter, Mr. McFarlane and maybe some other high officials are in trouble, too.

—James Reston in The New York Times

The New York Times

NOTES ON A CENTURY How the Old Paris Herald Became The International Herald Tribune. Includes logos for the 100th anniversary and historical images of the newspaper.

KLM advertisement featuring a large graphic of a KLM plane and flight schedule tables for routes to Tokyo and Amsterdam.

SCIENCE

Newton: Still an Influence After 300 Years

By Barry James

THIS week marks the 300th anniversary of the publication of Sir Isaac Newton's "Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica," a fundamental work for the whole of modern science and a key influence on the philosophy of the European Enlightenment.

"It is still valid and applicable to my everyday work," said Desmond King-Hele, a mathematician at Britain's Royal Aircraft Establishment, who uses methods directly derived from the "Principia" to track satellite orbits. "Relativity and particle physics don't come into it. Everything we do is based on Newton."

The "Principia" not only made contributions of the first magnitude to the physical sciences, but it changed the methodology of scientific inquiry — placing the emphasis on experiment and observation rather than on speculative deduction.

It established the three laws of motion:

- That an inert object subjected to force will move at a constant speed in the same direction unless another force acts upon it.
- That a change in motion is mathematically proportionate to the force applied.
- That for every action there is an equal and opposite reaction.

From these laws, and with help from the researches of Galileo and Kepler, Newton in his "Principia" derived his law of gravitation — the law that keeps spacecraft in their orbits today.

Using his vast knowledge of mathematics, Newton proved that two objects exert a gravitational pull on each other in proportion to

their mass, and that this attraction decreases with the square of the distance between them. This enabled him to work out the details of how planets move around the sun and provided a logical explanation of the structure of the universe.

Before Newton, natural philosophers, notably the Frenchman René Descartes, had attempted to

Philosophers had attempted to explain natural phenomena by imaginary mechanisms among invisible particles of matter.

explain natural phenomena by means of imaginary mechanisms among invisible particles of matter.

"Newton's great achievement was that he cut through all the mumbo jumbo," said King-Hele.

In the following century, Newton's ideas were enthusiastically embraced by the *Philosophes* of the French Enlightenment, particularly Voltaire and Jean d'Alembert.

"Very few people read Newton's works, for it takes considerable knowledge to understand him," Voltaire said. Nevertheless, he took it upon himself to popularize the ideas of Newton among the French intelligentsia. After a trip to England, he wrote three letters explaining the comparative methods of Descartes and Newton, the



Isaac Newton: Nature was an open book.

law of gravity, the science of optics and the development of calculus.

D'Alembert, in the "Preliminary Discourse" to the *Encyclopédie*, the great intellectual achievement of the 18th century, praised Newton for having undermined methods based on speculative systems — "more suited to flatter the imagination than to enlighten reason."

According to D'Alembert and the other *Philosophes*, true science should not be concerned with dogmatic systems, conjectures and hypotheses, but should be limited to what can be observed from known facts and data.

"For the *Philosophes* Newton was a great revelation that nature could be explained in mathematical

and human terms." King-Hele said. "Without him, the production of the *Encyclopédie* could not have occurred."

Newton's "Principia" was important to the Enlightenment philosophers because it confirmed their belief that knowledge based on experiment and observation was superior to knowledge derived from intuition, faith or authority — referring particularly to the Roman Catholic Church.

Newton unleashed the idea that all nature is open to rational inquiry. The *Philosophes* thought his methods could be applied not just to physics and astronomy, but one day to more subjective areas such as the analysis of the human mind.

But toward the end of the 18th century and the early part of the 19th, Jean-Jacques Rousseau and the poets of the Romantic movement turned away from the mathematical dryness of the Newtonian method, calling it demystifying and godless, and instead proposed a philosophy of nature that combined the physical and the spiritual.

"To set matter in motion by an abstraction is to utter words without meaning," said Rousseau, "and to attribute to matter a given direction is to assume a determining cause."

Although Newton's ideas were used as the spearhead in the attack against organized religion in 18th-century France, Newton himself was a mystic and a metaphysician, who dabbled in alchemy, biblical prophecies and mythical allegory.

"He believed that a great pattern flowed from the mind of God and that there were great truths to be perceived if you worked through all the symbolism," said Rupert Hall, a retired professor of science history who has edited Newton's letters. Together with King-Hele, Hall organized a recent anniversary symposium at London's Royal Society, over which Newton once presided.

Even his greatest supporters do not claim that Newton had a pleasant personality. He could be petty, quick to become angry and slow to forget a wrong, whether real or imaginary. Much of his later life was consumed by a quarrel with the German natural philosopher Gottfried Leibniz over which of the two invented differential calculus, the method used to measure curves accurately. Although Leibniz published the first book on the subject, it is now recognized that Newton invented modern calculus as part of his research into optics.

Strangely, Newton used traditional but relatively clumsy geometrical methods rather than calculus to explain his universal law of gravity. In estimating satellite orbits today, King-Hele and fellow space scientists use calculus, but still cannot fault Newton's figures.

The weakness of the Newtonian

physics, as the Comte de Buffon pointed out in the late 18th century, was that it was not particularly effective in establishing truths about the wriggly creatures and strange plants of the real world.

"There are very few subjects as simple . . . that is to say, as stripped of physical qualities as the Newtonian universe," Buffon said in the introduction to his "Histoire naturelle." "There are very few subjects in physics in which the abstract sciences can be applied so advantageously. And I scarcely see anything but astronomy and optics to which they might be of any great service."

Modern particle physics has shown that matter does not always behave in the manner postulated by Newton. But Einstein, who acknowledged Newton as his teacher, said his general theory of relativity had led to only small deviations from Newton's laws of motion and gravity.

"Fortunate Newton!" Einstein once wrote. "Happy childhood of science! To him, Nature was an open book whose letters he could read without effort. His conceptions seemed to flow spontaneously from Nature itself, from the beautiful experiments which he ranged in order like playthings, and described with an affectionate wealth of detail."

Having laid the foundations of the modern universe; having described the nature of light by demonstrating with a prism that all colors are present in white light; having invented the reflective telescope and differential calculus, Newton bowed out of science after the publication of the "Principia."

Although Continental scientists continued for a generation to reject Newton's idea that an object could exert a gravitational pull on another object from a distance — they called it a return to the "occult" — the publication of the "Principia" raised Newton to international prominence.

His new fame, and a taste of life in London made him dissatisfied with the cloistered academic life at Cambridge University. So he moved to London where he became warden and then master of the Royal Mint at a handsome salary, and eventually president of the Royal Society. In the capital, he dedicated most of his intellectual powers to religion and theology, although he also expanded and corrected the "Principia" for a second edition published in 1713.

As head of the mint, he supervised the issuing of a new coinage and became the terror of counterfeiters, many of whom he sent to the gallows.

"He was," said King-Hele, "a very strange and wide-ranging man."

IN BRIEF

Fetal Tissue May Aid in Transplants

ROCHESTER, New York (NYT) — Scientists at a conference here said they expected to experiment soon with transplanting animal or human fetal tissue into patients' brains to replace the destroyed cells that account for Parkinson's disease. Experiments with transplants of a patient's own adrenal gland tissue are promising, but researchers said that animal experiments indicate fetal tissue might prove more effective.

In Sweden, researchers have transplanted human fetal brain tissue in animals and plan to try using human fetal tissue in patients, perhaps in a year. But use of human fetal tissue is controversial and banned in some countries. In the United States, experiments with human fetal tissue are legal in most states.

The search is on for an abundant source of such embryonic tissue, researchers said, and among the candidates is the pig. Tissue from unborn pigs was inserted into the brains of rats. Although derived from a different species, the inserted cells prospered and established contact with the nervous system of the brain.

Scientists believe that once in the brain, certain fetal or adrenal tissues produce dopamine. A shortage of dopamine is thought to cause the tremors, rigidity, speech difficulties and other muscular deficiencies of the disease, a common ailment of the elderly. Also discussed was the possibility of using transplanted brain tissue to treat other disorders such as Alzheimer's disease, Huntington's disease, epilepsy and stroke.

Hypertension Linked to Erratic Diets

CHICAGO (AP) — Animal studies suggest that overweight people who go on crash diets and then resume eating large amounts may risk developing high blood pressure, a researcher says.

"Our findings may serve as another precaution against erratic swings in food intake," said Douglas O. Nelson, associate professor of physiology at Northwestern University, who directed the experiments.

"It is commonly assumed that blood pressure in humans is affected by body weight and that weight loss through calorie restriction will effectively lower blood pressure," he said. "But we can conclude from our animal model that eating patterns and nutritional state — not body weight changes — may be better predictors of blood pressure changes."

In the experiment, 19 rats were made overweight. The researchers then allowed nine of the rats to overeat continuously for 18 weeks, while they subjected the other 10 to alternating periods of fasting and feasting. He said they found that blood pressure was unaffected in the rats that overate constantly, while the periodically fasted rats became hypertensive.

Trees May Be a Source of Pollution

WASHINGTON (AP) — Government researchers, in a report that could revive the "killer tree" jokes of Ronald Reagan's 1980 presidential campaign, say new measurements show that trees may contribute to acid rain and other pollution.

The annual report for 1986 of the National Acid Precipitation Assessment Program noted that volatile organic compounds react in sunlight with nitrogen oxides produced by combustion to form ozone, an important ground-level pollutant although at high altitude it is a shield against the sun's harmful ultraviolet rays.

Volatile organics also form other oxidizing compounds such as hydrogen peroxide, which scientists believe is responsible for 70 to 80 percent of the transformation of sulfur dioxide from power plant and industrial smokestacks to sulfuric acid.

Aged Dairy Product Dug Up in a Bog

TIPPERARY, Ireland (AP) — A large lump of cheese or butter estimated to be up to 1,400 years old has been found in a bog in County Tipperary by workmen digging peat, an archaeologist reported.

"We think it would still be edible but we're not keen on trying it as it seems from the depth at which it was found to have been buried in the fifth or sixth century A.D.," Tony Candon said. He said the lump, found under five feet (1.5 meters) of bog, required two men to lift it.

Mr. Candon said the lump would be turned over to agricultural scientists to examine. He said the wrapping was more important than the food for what it could tell about ancient crafts. "We don't know for sure what the wrapping is but it looks like some kind of wickerwork," he said.

How to Foster Sibling Harmony

By Jane E. Brody

New York Times Service

GIRL, 5 years old, to mother: "But that's not fair. You read to him first last night."

Mother to daughter, 13: "Why can't you be more like your sister? She's always cheerful!"

Boy, 6 to brother, 8: "That's my ball — give it back. Daddy bought it for me."

Exchanges like these can be heard in millions of American households where children vie for their rights, their individuality and their parents' love and attention. But the way parents handle such rivalries often determines not only how well brothers and sisters get along in childhood and beyond, but also how each child feels about himself and his parents.

Parents who inadvertently, or sometimes deliberately, foster competition between siblings or lock their children into roles (for example, calling one the neat and punctual child and another a disorganized dreamer) can create an emotionally inhibiting environment that limits a child's development and can also cause resentments that block loving, cooperative relations among the children.

The ill effects can be lifelong. Adele Faber and Elaine Mazlish report the words of adults they interviewed for their book, "Siblings Without Rivalry" (W.W. Norton):

- "To this day there's tension between us."
- "To this day we can't seem to relate."

Life is not always easy for the favored sibling. As one man in a workshop for parents recalled: "My parents always praised me for being the most responsible one, and I lived up to their expectations. But it came at a price. To this day, my brother and sister still play helpless and I'm stuck with all the family problems."

In vicecasting children parents can thwart their development — for example by urging music lessons only for the "talented" child and encouraging sports only for the family athlete.

But most serious are the cut-throat rivalries, bickering and physical fighting that can create havoc not just for siblings but for their parents as well. Faber and Mazlish, who conduct workshops for parents on Long Island, offer guidelines and examples for fostering wholesome, cooperative sibling relationships. Their techniques can be adapted by adults to re-establish harmony with their estranged siblings and to bury resentments against parents who played favorites. Here are some of their suggestions:

ways say "he got more" or "hers are better" anyway), give to each child according to individual needs: new pajamas for Lizzie when she outgrows hers, a T-shirt for Johnnie featuring his favorite team, more time with Jill when planning her birthday celebration. Instead of proclaiming that you love your children "all the same," tell each why you love and value him.

• Acknowledge children's negative feelings about their siblings. Not until the bad feelings come out can the good ones flow in, according to the child psychologist Dorothy Barch. You can't insist that your children love or even like each other, but you can help create an atmosphere that makes love possible. Encourage children to express their bad feelings in words or pictures or even a puppet show. Let

them write down everything they hate as well as like about a brother or sister.

• Discourage destructive, hurtful battles. Pay attention not to the aggressor but to the injured child (not, "Why are you always so mean to your brother?" but simply, "Your brother wants his ball back"). When fights develop, acknowledge the children's anger toward each other, listen respectfully to both sides and express appreciation of the difficulty of the problem ("That's a tough one — both of you want to ride the swing at the same time"). Express faith in their ability to work out a fair solution and then leave the room. If you try to resolve the conflict one child will be deemed the winner and the other the loser, and they won't learn to settle their disputes without a fight.

• If a fight reaches a dangerous level, parents should intervene. First ask if it is a "play fight" or a real fight, and if it is the latter insist that it stop immediately. If the children are about to hurt each other, they must be sent to separate rooms to cool off.

• When children can't seem to solve a conflict by themselves, call a meeting with all parties. Write down each child's feelings and concerns, read them aloud and let each rebut the other's comments. Then invite everyone to come up with solutions, writing down all suggestions. Decide which solutions all of you can live with and see that they are carried out.

Don't expect miracles overnight. It takes awhile to integrate new behaviors and attitudes into daily routines.

• Avoid comparisons, either unfavorable or favorable. Unfavorable comparisons ("Even the baby is neater than you are") might prompt one child to decide, "If I can't be the 'better' sibling and to resent the life measuring himself against others. Favorable comparisons ("I wish your brother was as organized as you are") can give one child a vested interest in surpassing the other. "Describe the child or behavior in question without reference to a sibling: 'You spilled milk on your shirt'; 'Gee, but you're well-organized.'"

• Forget about being fair. Rather than try to give equally in measured amounts (children will al-

• Life is not always easy for the favored sibling. As one man in a workshop for parents recalled: "My parents always praised me for being the most responsible one, and I lived up to their expectations. But it came at a price. To this day, my brother and sister still play helpless and I'm stuck with all the family problems."

In vicecasting children parents can thwart their development — for example by urging music lessons only for the "talented" child and encouraging sports only for the family athlete.

But most serious are the cut-throat rivalries, bickering and physical fighting that can create havoc not just for siblings but for their parents as well. Faber and Mazlish, who conduct workshops for parents on Long Island, offer guidelines and examples for fostering wholesome, cooperative sibling relationships. Their techniques can be adapted by adults to re-establish harmony with their estranged siblings and to bury resentments against parents who played favorites. Here are some of their suggestions:

ways say "he got more" or "hers are better" anyway), give to each child according to individual needs: new pajamas for Lizzie when she outgrows hers, a T-shirt for Johnnie featuring his favorite team, more time with Jill when planning her birthday celebration. Instead of proclaiming that you love your children "all the same," tell each why you love and value him.

• Acknowledge children's negative feelings about their siblings. Not until the bad feelings come out can the good ones flow in, according to the child psychologist Dorothy Barch. You can't insist that your children love or even like each other, but you can help create an atmosphere that makes love possible. Encourage children to express their bad feelings in words or pictures or even a puppet show. Let

them write down everything they hate as well as like about a brother or sister.

• Discourage destructive, hurtful battles. Pay attention not to the aggressor but to the injured child (not, "Why are you always so mean to your brother?" but simply, "Your brother wants his ball back"). When fights develop, acknowledge the children's anger toward each other, listen respectfully to both sides and express appreciation of the difficulty of the problem ("That's a tough one — both of you want to ride the swing at the same time"). Express faith in their ability to work out a fair solution and then leave the room. If you try to resolve the conflict one child will be deemed the winner and the other the loser, and they won't learn to settle their disputes without a fight.

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• Forget about being fair. Rather than try to give equally in measured amounts (children will al-

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Herald Tribune

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U.S.-Japan Trade Gap Expected to Keep Rising
Oil Prices Fall After OPEC's Shift on Output
Truman Car Collapse in West Africa
Vandal-Winning Doctors Jobs to Survive Reporter With Heart Attack in Oslo

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THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1987

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

As Ethics Courses Multiply, Prospective Tycoons Shrug

By SHERRY BUCHANAN

LONDON — A growing number of business schools and management education programs are offering business ethics courses for the first time or expanding such programs. The renewed interest in ethics may result from a sense of collective guilt...

Harvard Business School is currently raising \$30 million to fund a business ethics program. John S.R. Shad, the former head of the Securities and Exchange Commission and a past vice chairman of E.F. Hutton & Co., is providing the bulk of the endowment to show students that "ethics pay."

London Business School introduced a business ethics course last year for the first time, as did the Instituto de Estudios Superiores de la Empresa, or IESE, in Barcelona, one of Spain's leading business schools.

The European Foundation for Management Development in Brussels, a training organization, is planning to hold a business ethics symposium for managers in November.

But business ethics courses have yet to reach the top of the popularity charts with graduate business students or managers. The majority of students seeking an MBA, or masters degree in business administration, prefer to take courses that they believe will yield instant payoffs when they step into the real world. Business Ethics doesn't qualify.

Companies enroll their managers in outside programs either to sharpen specific business skills, as in finance, management, communications, marketing, or sales, or to improve their health. "If we tried to offer a business ethics course, I don't think there would be too many takers," said Philip Sadler, a principal at Ashridge College of Management, one of the largest management training programs in England...

Currency Rates

Table with columns for Currency, Bid, Ask, and other market data. Includes entries for British Pound, Swiss Franc, etc.

Other Dollar Values: Currency per U.S. dollar. Includes rates for Australian, New Zealand, Hong Kong, etc.

Interest Rates

Table showing Eurocurrency Deposits and Key Money Rates with columns for term and rate.

Table showing U.S. Money Market Funds and Gold prices with columns for fund name and price.

Earnings At Allegis Up 299%

United Airlines Still to Cut Jobs

CHICAGO — Allegis Corp. reported a 299 percent increase in second-quarter earnings Wednesday, a day after a cut was announced in 250 management jobs at United Airlines.

The parent company of United Airlines, Hertz car rental and the Westin and Hilton hotel chains said quarterly earnings jumped to \$73.4 million or \$1.29 per share from \$18.4 million or 41 cents a share last year.

Sales were \$2.88 billion, up from \$2.35 billion in the second quarter of 1986.

Allegis reported six-month earnings of \$42.8 million or 79 cents per share, compared with a 1986 loss of \$84.6 million or \$1.97 per share. Sales for the six-month period were \$5.25 billion, compared with \$4.22 billion last year.

United had earnings of \$68.6 million in the quarter compared to \$10.3 million last year. Six-month earnings were \$27.1 million compared to a \$9.9 million loss in the first half of 1986.

Hertz had second-quarter earnings of \$9.3 million, down from \$12.7 million in the same period last year. Sales were \$480.5 million compared to \$402.1 million in 1986.



Charlie Underwood, an operations engineer, in American's reservations control room.

U.S. Airlines: The Digital Dogfight

Battle Heats Up Over Computer Reservation Systems

WASHINGTON — One of the hardest-fought marketing battles in the U.S. airline industry involves not discount fares or frequent flyer programs but computer reservation systems.

In just a few years, these systems have become tools of critical importance, radically transforming the distribution system through which airline tickets are sold, and offering carriers once undreamed of opportunities for fine tuning their marketing.

In 1978, the year the skies over the United States were deregulated, U.S. airlines carried about 235 million passengers, who, typically, booked their own flights. Travel agents handled about 38 percent of the volume.

This year, U.S. airlines are expected to carry more than 415 million passengers. Travel agents, using computer reservation systems, will sell most of those tickets—more than 80 percent for domestic trips and more than 90 percent for international flights.

The major airlines are becoming technology companies in addition to transportation companies. The computer operation "is the heart of the airline," according to Barry A. Kotar, president of the Allegis Corp. subsidiary that runs United Air-

Holmes à Court Raises Stake in Texaco to 7.4%

NEW YORK — Robert Holmes à Court, the Australian financier, disclosed Wednesday that he had raised his stake in Texaco Inc. to 7.44 percent from 6.4 percent, and that he had been approached about serving on a shareholders' committee in the company's legal pursuit of bankruptcy protection.

Wall Street analysts said that Mr. Holmes à Court, who is famed for his astute purchases of undervalued companies, had a number of options for his investment, including an eventual takeover bid should he care to make it.

In a filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission in Washington, Mr. Holmes à Court indicated that companies he controls held about 18.04 million common shares of Texaco, including 2.53 million shares purchased at prices ranging from \$36.37 to \$41 a share between May 20 and July 2.

When Mr. Holmes à Court, Australia's richest man, disclosed May 20 that his interests had bought 15.2 million common shares of Texaco, at an average price of \$34.90, he said he had no plans to seek control of the company.

But that announcement set off a flurry of trading in Texaco shares. By Wednesday afternoon their price had risen 37 1/2 cents, to \$45.12, and were the fourth most actively traded issue on the New York Stock Exchange.

The latest disclosure came amid continuing speculation over whether Texaco was near a settlement of its multimillion-dollar legal battle with Pennzoil Co. Texaco is appealing a \$10.35 billion judgment that a Texas state court jury awarded after Pennzoil alleged that Texaco had improperly interfered in 1984 with an attempted merger with Getty Oil Co.

Banque Safra-Luxembourg SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME announces a change of address to 10A boulevard Joseph II Luxembourg. Includes contact information for Postal Address and Telephone.

U.S. Regulatory Move May Reverse Decline of Long-Distance Phone Prices

WASHINGTON — The Federal Communications Commission indirectly limited how much telephone companies can charge for long-distance calls by limiting the profits that the leader in the business, AT&T, can make on such calls.

But on Aug. 4, the commission is likely to propose that this system be replaced with limits on the prices themselves, according to members of the commission's staff. That move would give AT&T, which has more than 80 percent of the long-distance market, much more freedom in what it charges.

Financial analysts say that the immediate effect of such a regulatory change, which would probably go into effect by early 1988, would be a halt in the decline of long-distance rates. Over the longer term, they say, rates would almost certainly rise.

For this reason, consumer advocates oppose price ceilings. They argue that AT&T would be in a position to eliminate or cripple its competition by engaging in cut-throat pricing. Then AT&T could increase prices again, they say.

Although the FCC will hold public hearings on the matter, it has the authority to change the regulatory system. AT&T says it would prefer complete deregulation of pricing, but favors price ceilings over the existing system.

Under the current system created in the late 1950s, AT&T is allowed to earn only a predetermined rate of return on the capital investment in its long-distance business. That rate is heavily influenced by interest rates.

Under the rate-of-return method, AT&T has had to pass the savings on to consumers in the form of lower prices.

These factors have put AT&T's rivals hard because lower prices is their main weapon for competing. Even the survival of MCI and US Sprint is in question. AT&T, which earned \$139 million on revenues of \$19.1 billion last year, is the only one operating at a profit.

Peru, which is Latin America's sixth-largest debtor, with a foreign debt of \$14.7 billion, has had strained relations with nearly all its governmental and private creditors. The World Bank halted disbursements of \$460 million in proposed or ongoing projects on May 3 because Peru had fallen more than 90 days behind on \$55 million in interest payments.

In June, Peruvian officials said they had stopped paying the World Bank because debt payments were greater than new loan disbursements.

Mr. Larco Cox said that Peru was negotiating with World Bank officials for a reduced payment that would open the way for discussion of new projects. He said that a Peruvian official was in Washington talking to World Bank officials and that a World Bank vice president would visit Peru shortly.

He reiterated the Social Democratic government's policy of giving priority to creditors who disburse more in new loans than they collect in loan payments. But, he said, Peru was responsible for the decline in new credits from the World Bank because it had not presented proposals for new projects to finance.

"We had been paying with Peruvian products for military debts without getting any fresh loans to develop the country," he said.

Mr. Larco Cox also said that Peru will reduce, but not cut off, payments to the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact nations, to which it owes \$956 million. Almost all of that nearly \$1 billion debt is to Moscow and was incurred by Peruvian military governments buying arms in the 1970s and early 1980s.

Weekly net asset value Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V. on July 6, 1987: U.S. \$190.84. Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange. Information: Pierson, Holding & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amsterdam.

National Westminster Bank PLC (Incorporated in England with limited liability). U.S. \$500,000,000 PRIMARY CAPITAL FRN (SERIES "A"). In accordance with the provisions of the Notes, notice is hereby given that for the six months interest period from 9 July, 1987 to 11 January, 1988 the Notes will carry an Interest Rate of 7 3/4% per annum. The interest payable on the relevant interest payment date, 11 January, 1988 against Coupon No.5 will be U.S.\$3,810.42 and U.S.\$381.04 respectively for Notes in denominations of U.S.\$100,000 and U.S.\$10,000.

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PUTNAM INTERNATIONAL FUND Société Anonyme d'Investissement Registered office: 43, boulevard Royal, Luxembourg R.C. Luxembourg B 11.197 Notice of Meeting The shareholders are convened to attend an extraordinary general meeting of the Fund on 22nd July, 1987 at the registered office 43, boulevard Royal, Luxembourg, at 11.00 a.m. with the following agenda:

Wednesdays NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52 Wk High Low Open Close

Table of NYSE stock prices including symbols, prices, and volume.

(Continued)

Table of NYSE stock prices (continued) with various stock symbols and their market data.

Table of international stock prices including symbols and prices.

Table of international stock prices (continued).

(Continued)

Table of international stock prices (continued).

Table of international stock prices.

Table of international stock prices (continued).

(Continued)

Table of international stock prices (continued).

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

July 9

Table of U.S. Futures prices for various contracts.

Grains

Table of U.S. Futures prices for Grains.

Cocoa

Table of U.S. Futures prices for Cocoa.

Corn

Table of U.S. Futures prices for Corn.

Orange Juice

Table of U.S. Futures prices for Orange Juice.

Soybeans

Table of U.S. Futures prices for Soybeans.

Wheat

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Table of international stock prices.

Table of international stock prices (continued).

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Table of international stock prices (continued).

NYSE Highs-Lows

Table of NYSE Highs and Lows for various stocks.

NEW HIGHS 125

Table of NYSE New Highs for 125 stocks.

NEW LOWS 14

Table of NYSE New Lows for 14 stocks.

Company Results

Table of Company Results for various firms.

U.S. Cola Maker Reported for Sale

CHICAGO — Royal Crown Cola Co., maker of the third-largest U.S. cola brand, is nearing an agreement to sell the company to a foreign investment group for up to \$200 million, according to a report published Wednesday.

London Metals

Table of London Metals prices.

DM Futures Options

Table of DM Futures Options prices.

U.S. Treasuries

Table of U.S. Treasuries prices.

Paris Commodities

Table of Paris Commodities prices.

London Commodities

Table of London Commodities prices.

Dividends

Table of Dividends for various stocks.

Spot Commodities

Table of Spot Commodities prices.

S&P 100 Index Options

Table of S&P 100 Index Options prices.

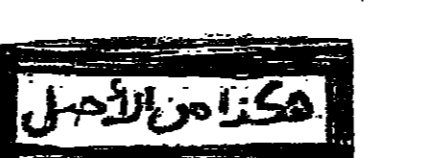
NTT to Set Up Company For Research in U.S.

TOKYO — Nippon Telegraph & Telephone will set up its first U.S. based joint venture company later this month, to develop and sell integrated circuit technology made from optical fiber, a NTT official said Wednesday. The circuit would be used to cut costs in telephone systems, he said.

Tokyo Stock Prices Fall With Fears of Dollar, Drop in Bonds, Oil Cost

TOKYO — Share prices took another dive on the Tokyo market Wednesday with investors increasingly pessimistic over falling bond prices, the strong dollar and fears of rising oil prices, brokers said. Tokyo's 225-share index lost 343.67 points in moderate trading to end at 23,472.42, the fifth session in a row in which prices have dropped. "There is a broad-based sentiment things are not going too well," a broker from Sanyo Securities said. Brokers said some institutional investors and other fund managers have about 60 percent of their funds in cash, and one foreign broker said: "We are simply not recommending any buying at the moment." Securities houses, electronics, insurance, pharmaceutical, bank, gas and some other financials lost most heavily. Brokers said prices would have to fall further before stocks would look cheap enough to be a good buy. The market has been depressed since June 17 when it hit a record of 25,929.42. Cash has been getting moving from Tokyo stocks into dollar-based investments, particularly U.S. government securities. The dollar topped 150 yen in New York overnight for the first time in three and a half months and remained strong Wednesday, ending the day in Tokyo at 150.25 yen. Some currency dealers expect the dollar to extend its rise to about 152 yen during the rest of the week.

SOURIN MELKIAN INVESTMENT ADVISORS WITH AUTHORITY TO TRADE IN THE WORD OF ART AND AUCTIONS



Suit Challenges Southland Buyout

DALLAS — A lawsuit has been filed against Southland Corp. on behalf of shareholders...

Japan Banks Cool to BofA Aid Request, Sources Say

TOKYO — Officials from Japan's major commercial banks met Wednesday to discuss BankAmerica Corp.'s request for help in rebuilding its equity base...

COMPANY NOTES

Air France's board has approved the purchase of seven Airbus A-340 long-range jets and agreed to an option on four more aircraft...

CBS Earnings Fall for Quarter

NEW YORK — CBS Inc. said Wednesday that lower profits in the Broadcast Group led to a 20 percent drop in second quarter operating income...

Fraud Squad Is Put on Case In Guinness Bid for Distillers

LONDON — The Metropolitan Police fraud squad has been investigating aspects of the successful bid last year by the Anglo-Irish brewing firm, Guinness PLC...

Dow Jones Buys 14% Stake In News Group Expansion

PARIS — Dow Jones & Co. Inc. publisher of The Wall Street Journal, has acquired a 14 percent share in the Expansion group of French economic publications...

Shares in BAA Set at 245 Pence

LONDON — The government said Wednesday that its sale this month of seven major British airports, the latest step in Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's privatization program...

GT DEUTSCHLAND FUND

Société d'investissement à Capital Variable Registered Office: 2, Boulevard Royal, 2953 Luxembourg...

G.T. BIOTECHNOLOGY & HEALTH FUND

Société d'investissement à Capital Fixe Registered Office: 2, Boulevard Royal, 2953 Luxembourg...

G.T. INTERNATIONAL BOND FUND

Société d'investissement à Capital Variable Registered Office: 2, Boulevard Royal, 2953 Luxembourg...

Lufthansa Sees Brighter Outlook

MUNICH — Lufthansa AG expects positive operating results in 1987 after a 66.6 million Deutsche mark (\$26.3 million) operating deficit in 1986...

Chemical Bank Home Loans The Best UK Mortgages for Expatriates

FIDELITY FAR EAST FUND SICAV Luxembourg, 19, boulevard de la Foie

Who's importing what in the U.S.A. today? every import of benzyl alcohol, for instance...

Lloyds Eurofinance N.V. €50,000,000 Guaranteed Sixty-Day Dollar Floating Rate Notes

ces European Space Agency Headquartered in Paris 15, France is offering a post of WRITER in the Public Relations Division

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS A COMISSÃO DAS COMUNIDADES EUROPEIAS organiza um concurso geral mediante prestação de provas para a constituição de uma lista de reserva de INTERPRETES (m/f*) de língua portuguesa (COM/LA/582)

THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES (LEAGUE) GENEVA The next General Assembly in November 1987 will consider the appointment of the Secretary General

JANSSEN PHARMACEUTICA N.V. For its headquarters in Beerse, Belgium we are looking for a (m/f) Trader Candidates should: - have a university degree or equivalent...

ICC The Court of Arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce (I.C.C.), Paris, the world's most widely used centre for international commercial arbitration, is seeking one LEGAL COUNSEL

EXPORT SALES Spain/Latin America International consumer goods company with European offices in Switzerland wishes to appoint a market Development Manager for its Latin business region...

Wednesday's AMEX Closing. Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press.

Table A: 12 Month High Low Stock. Columns include Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52 Wk High, 52 Wk Low, and Close. Lists various stocks like ABA, ABN, and AIG.

Table B: 12 Month High Low Stock. Columns include Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52 Wk High, 52 Wk Low, and Close. Lists various stocks like BAI, BAK, and BAL.

Table C: 12 Month High Low Stock. Columns include Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52 Wk High, 52 Wk Low, and Close. Lists various stocks like BAB, BAC, and BAD.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 8th July 1987

Table D: International Funds. Columns include Fund Name, Class, and Price. Lists numerous international investment funds such as All-Asia, All-Europe, and All-Global.

Table E: Floating-Rate Notes. Columns include Currency, Maturity, and Rate. Lists various floating-rate notes in dollars and other currencies.

Table F: Deutsche Marks. Columns include Currency, Maturity, and Rate. Lists various floating-rate notes denominated in Deutsche Marks.

Other Funds

Dollars

Japanese Yen

Table G: Other Funds. Lists various domestic and international funds including American Mutual, British Overseas, and others.

Table H: Dollars. Lists floating-rate notes denominated in US dollars with various maturities and rates.

Table I: Japanese Yen. Lists floating-rate notes denominated in Japanese yen.

Be sure that your fund is listed in this space daily. Telex Matthew GREENE of 61.355 for further information.



CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Holds Above 150 Yen Level

LONDON — The dollar ended mainly firmer Wednesday and well above the psychologically important level of 150 yen after early gains led by its advance against the Japanese currency.

Table with 2 columns: Currency, Rate. Includes Deutsche mark, French franc, British pound, Swiss franc, and Japanese yen.

Dealers said that trading was dominated by technical factors and was likely to remain so throughout this week.

The dollar ended at 184.20 Deutsche marks, up from 184.05 Tuesday, and at 150.60 yen, nearly one yen higher than its previous close of 149.70.

The U.S. currency also ended higher against the British pound, which closed at \$1.6190, against \$1.6205 Tuesday.

The dollar had risen above the 150-yen mark Tuesday in New York and overnight in Tokyo on expectations of a switch of Japanese funds from yen to dollar investments.

DM and 150.80 yen and fell back. It later tested support at 1,836.00 DM and 149.70 yen amid rumors, originating in the United States, of intervention by the West German central bank to stem the dollar's rise.

In mid-session trading in New York, the dollar was narrowly mixed as it continued to recover from a sudden sell-off in the morning that was prompted by the rumor of Bundesbank intervention to sell dollars, dealers said.

In London, the dollar failed to breach the resistance levels of 1,847

but some said it might have executed a customer's order to sell dollars against marks.

The dollar was trading at mid-session at 1,841.00 DM, down from 1,844 DM at Tuesday's close, and at 150.50 yen, up from 150.35.

Dealers in Europe said that in the absence of new fundamental factors, chart signals still favored the dollar, and that it probably would test the 1.85 DM level again.

Attention also focused Wednesday on continuing testimony by Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, the former National Security Council aide, on the Iran-contra affair.

In earlier European trading, the dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 1,845.4 DM, up from 1,838 DM at Tuesday's close, and in Paris at 6,148 French francs, up from 6,125.

Indonesia Forces Dollar Sell-Off

JAKARTA — The Indonesian government has withdrawn massive amounts of rupiah, the local currency, from state banks, forcing a big sell-off of the dollar and sending overnight interbank call money rates as high as 40 percent, bankers said Wednesday.

The government late last week withdrew 800 billion rupiah (\$486 million) in time deposits and other accounts owned by four big state-owned firms. Officials said the move was made to end a speculative rush to exchange rupiah for dollars.

U.S. Cash Reserve Rules Eased at Troubled Banks

WASHINGTON — Federal regulators have eased the cash reserve requirements for banks operating in economically depressed areas of the United States, signaling concern over the continuing rise in the number of troubled U.S. banks.

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. and the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency announced Tuesday that, effective immediately, any bank that can demonstrate that it is suffering from an economic downturn rather than bad management will be permitted to let cash reserves fall below the level normally required.

The new rules significantly broaden a policy adopted in March 1986, which regulators called a "horbarance" plan intended to help troubled banks in farm and

energy producing states restructure and get rid of bad loans. The new rules apply to banks in any state suffering an economic downturn.

The agencies also added two years to the time limit qualifying banks will have to restore capital to normal levels. Banks now will have to restore capital reserves to 6 percent of assets by Dec. 31, 1995.

Capital, the difference between assets and liabilities, is intended as a cushion against loan losses. Normally, a bank's limit on lending is based on capital reserves. Under the forbearance rules, regulators have said, banks will be able to amortize certain loan losses rather than taking a single, direct loss, which will boost a bank's assets for purposes of calculating how much money it can lend.

The regulators also extended the deadline for eligibility under the new policy to Dec. 31, 1989.

Computers: Dogfight Heats Up

(Continued from first finance page) career has been in transportation, and this has probably been one of the most complex transportation problems I have ever worked on."

Five airlines have computer reservation systems. American and United, which began marketing their systems during the 1970s, when they were a few steps ahead of most other airlines in recognizing the potential, dominate the market. According to a report the Department of Justice made to Congress in 1985, American's Sabre system received 46 percent of the revenues from the travel agency market and United's Apollo system received 28 percent — a combined market share of 74 percent.

Eastern Airline's System One and Trans World Airlines' Pars system each had 10 percent of agency revenue in 1985, the study said, and Delta Airline's Data II system had 6 percent.

When Texas Air bought Eastern last year, the crown jewel in the transaction was System One. Building a computer reservation system from scratch is expensive and difficult. Texas Air got its hands on an existing system, as did Northwest Airlines, which paid \$140 million for a half interest in Pars last year.

ground," said Joe Stroop, a spokesman for American.

Texas Air has been plowing that ground aggressively, offering incentives to switch to System One and helping travel agents who want to switch by either buying out the agency's contract with a competitor's system or by helping the agency to litigate.

System One is involved in 10 cases in which travel agents and either American or United are litigating over how much the agency owes the airline for canceling a contract before the expiration date.

"There's not any unplowed ground out there for the new farmer, so the new farmer is going to have to take away somebody else's ground."

— Joe Stroop, spokesman for American Airlines

As Workers Fight Dismissals, World Bank Debt Role Falters

WASHINGTON — Employees of the World Bank, lashing back at the bank's American president, have brought a class action suit against the institution to delay the dismissals of hundreds of economists and other highly skilled professionals, the dismissals of hundreds more and job changes for most.

The complaint, disclosed Tuesday by Washington lawyers for the employee-elected Staff Association, is the most serious challenge yet to an all-encompassing, \$100 million reorganization by Barber B. Conable Jr.

A former Republican congressman from New York, Mr. Conable has been president of the World Bank since July 1986.

Jacques de Groot, a Belgian who is one of the bank's 12 executive directors, also has challenged the plan in a complaint to Mr. Conable that has been widely circulated. Several senior officials

have resigned despite the bank's expressed desire that they stay. Because employees are preoccupied with defending their jobs, the bank's principal business of processing loans to developing countries is languishing, according to senior management of the bank as well as other employees.

The reorganization was aimed in part at making the bank more efficient as it expands its role in managing world debt.

With a payroll exceeding 6,000, the World Bank is one of Washington's biggest bureaucracies. Most of its personnel are well-educated, and 75 percent are non-U.S. origin.

In its 1987 fiscal year, which ended June 30, the bank lent \$17.6 billion, \$1.3 billion more than in 1986. On Tuesday, the bank's board approved an administration

Washington firm of Sloan, Lehner & Ruiz, which represents the employees.

"Nobody's pulling the debt plan together," said C. Fred Bergsten, director of the Institute for International Economics in Washington, one of several research organizations that has been receiving job inquiries from economists at the bank. "It's been a year, and all I can see is reorganization."

The reorganization plan establishes four senior vice presidents in place of two. The senior vice presidents appoint their immediate subordinates, who then pick their own, and the process continues, in a cascading process through the bank hierarchy.

"The scheme is tainted by the system of subjective choice," the complaint filed by the employee association says. The bank's management has ordered the elimination of 390 positions and has set aside \$101.3 million for severance pay, pensions and other purposes of the reorganization such as retraining.

NatWest Wins Court Suit In U.S. Securities Case

WASHINGTON — A U.S. appeals court has upheld a Federal Reserve Board decision to allow banks to offer both investment advice and brokerage services to institutional or wealthy clients.

The ruling Tuesday was the first major decision written by Judge Robert H. Bork since he was nominated last week for the Supreme Court.

A three-judge panel of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia unanimously denied a petition by the Securities Industry Association seeking to overturn the 1986 Fed approval of an application by the National Westminster Bank of London to offer both brokerage services and investment advice through a subsidiary of its U.S. holding company, NatWest Holdings Inc.

The services would only be offered to institutional clients — banks, pension funds and corporations with assets exceeding \$3 million — and individual clients with a net worth of \$5 million.

The case was the first dealing with a leading bank trying to offer both types of services. Specifically, the judges ruled that the NatWest plan does not violate a 50-year-old law separating commercial banking from investment banking.

A similar application by Manufacturers Hanover lowering the net worth threshold to \$1 million is pending. Other banks are expected to propose similar plans.

Wednesday's OTC Prices. MASDAQ Prices as of 3 P.M. New York Time. Via The Associated Press.

Table A: OTC Prices. Columns include Stock, Div. Yld., High, Low, 3 P.M. Close, Net. Lists various stocks like ADC, ASK, ABC, etc.

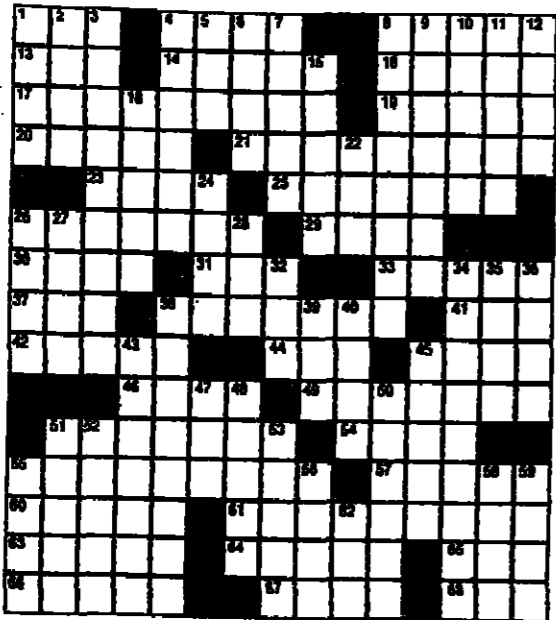
Table B: OTC Prices. Columns include Stock, Div. Yld., High, Low, 3 P.M. Close, Net. Lists various stocks like ABC, DEF, GHI, etc.

Table C: OTC Prices. Columns include Stock, Div. Yld., High, Low, 3 P.M. Close, Net. Lists various stocks like ABC, DEF, GHI, etc.

Table D: OTC Prices. Columns include Stock, Div. Yld., High, Low, 3 P.M. Close, Net. Lists various stocks like ABC, DEF, GHI, etc.

Table E: OTC Prices. Columns include Stock, Div. Yld., High, Low, 3 P.M. Close, Net. Lists various stocks like ABC, DEF, GHI, etc.

Table F: OTC Prices. Columns include Stock, Div. Yld., High, Low, 3 P.M. Close, Net. Lists various stocks like ABC, DEF, GHI, etc.



ACROSS

1 "Kidnapped" author
4 Greek letters
5 Musical staff
13 Marksmen's forte
14 Blood conduit
16 Believing
17 Does this drive gardeners loco?
19 Lasso loop
20 Arid plateau of Africa
21 "Tobacco as a... I like it!" Hemminger author
22 Indian unit of weight
25 "I'm... Baby," 1920's song
26 Paul and Phyllis
27 Lobotomy
28 Eric's twin
31 Use a shuttle
32 Scottish and Irish tongues
37 Pandowdy
38 Red for swine?
41 Farrow from L.A.
42 Jewish feast
44 Antidote
45 Kind of burner
46 Spike a drink
48 Sang in Tyrol
51 Woods for a samovar

DOWN

1 Pool-hall frame
2 Pupa pocket
3 Would this be...
4 Dusk-jockey
5 Scatter seed
6 Made sore
7 Mug for suds
8 Wipe a gorge
9 General...
10 He catranks a top kick

11 Soother
12 A Flintstone
13 In the bucket
18 Climbs sharply in a plane
22 Drug used in treating tuberculosis
24 Century one
28 Babe's needs
27 An Iroquoian
28 Dooop
32 Brace
34 "Bleak House" character
35 Emerald Isle
36 Flourglass filling
38 It makes perfect
39 Cambridge neighbor
40 Ancient land
43 Constituent of stretchable fibers
45 Under money
47 Crow's sound
48 Raise high-elastic
50 Agenda
51 Most county
52 Organic compound
53 High-pitched laugh
55 Spatich
56 Force or effort
58 Like Gothic years
59 Lets chains
62 Union for an Abr.

PEANUTS



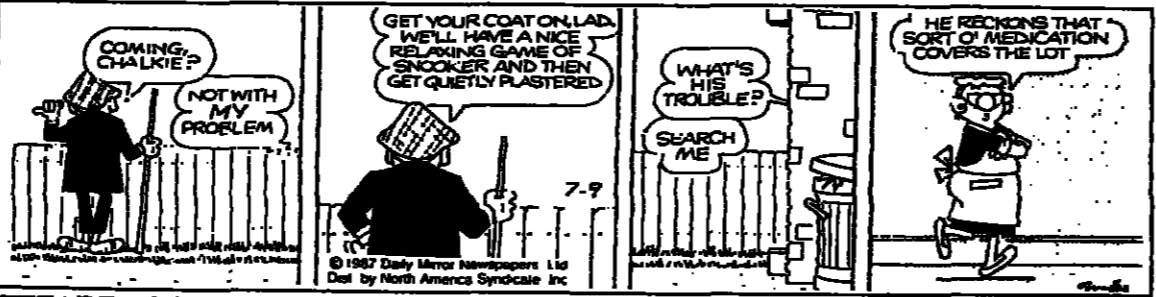
BLONDIE



BEEBLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN

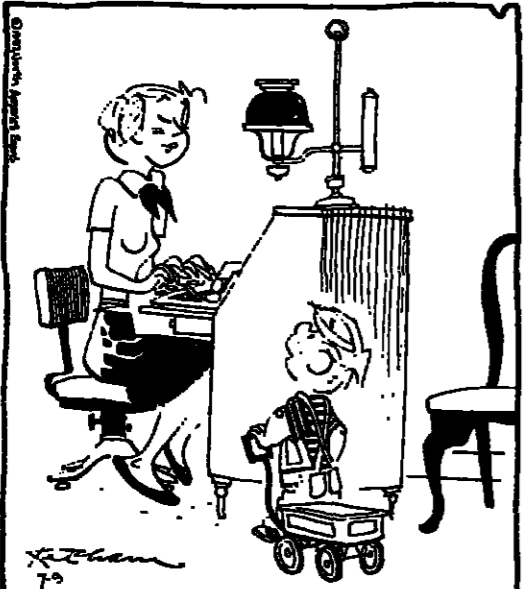


GARFIELD



© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk.

DENNIS THE MENACE



THIS IS WHAT I WANT YOU TO WRITE: FOR SALE, A LITTLE RED WAGON TO SHUFFLE FOR ME, BUT JUST THE RIGHT SIZE FOR YOU. GREAT FOR CARRYING STUFF LIKE WORKS AT JUNK...

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Answer here: O S T I C, A D U C T, T E L L M A, V E E V O L

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumbles: MADLY HAZEL VOYAGE DELUTE. Answer: What is a chip on the shoulder right eventually get to be - A HEAVY LOAD.

WEATHER

Table with columns for Europe, Asia, Africa, Latin America, North America, Middle East, Oceania, and Thursday's Forecast.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, July 8.

Large table of stock market data for various countries including Amsterdam, London, Frankfurt, Hong Kong, Paris, Zurich, and Tokyo.

To Our Readers

Madrid stock market prices were not available in this edition because of problems at the source.

Table of stock market data for Madrid, Mexico, Singapore, and Tokyo.

BOOKS

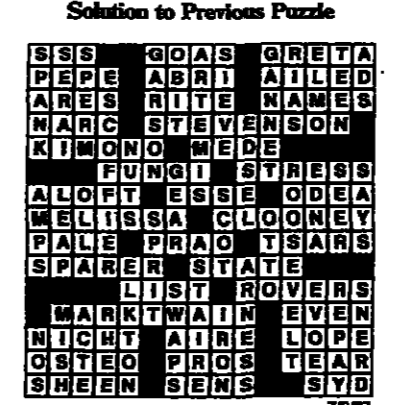
MAJOR ANDRÉ

By Anthony Bailey. 200 pages. \$15.95. Michael Di Capua Books/Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 19 Union Square West, New York, N. Y. 10003.

Reviewed by John Gross

JOHN ANDRÉ, who lived in hope of military glory, survives as a footnote to the U.S. War of Independence, although the circumstances surrounding his death have insured that he is better remembered than many of the commanders in that conflict. He was the British officer sent to negotiate with Benedict Arnold for the betrayal of West Point, in 1780. Detained by three irregulars on his way back to New York, he was handed over to Washington's forces, tried, and executed as a spy. André's charm and accomplishments, the courage with which he died, and the question of whether he shouldn't have been spared, whether he did really amount to being a spy—all these combined to invest him with the aura of a tragic hero in the eyes of many contemporaries, American no less than British. Now he has found his way into a novel—a compact, tightly organized novel that confines itself to the last five days of his life. True, as he meditates or talks to his captors in the book we also learn a good deal about what has led him to this plight: he gives a detailed account of the previous weeks' adventures, interspersed with memories of earlier times. But some of the most colorful episodes in his career are passed over in silence or barely mentioned—the elaborate mock-tournament he helped to organize while stationed in Philadelphia, for example. In writing about him, Anthony Bailey has set out to produce a concentrated portrait rather than an all-inclusive chronicle. At first glance "Major André" wears the air of a sophisticated romance, a boy's book for grown-ups in the spirit of Robert Louis Stevenson. Certainly a good deal of straightforward excitement is generated by such scenes as André's first clandestine interview with Arnold, and his various encounters on the road during his attempt to ride back to the safety of British lines at "the White Plains."

Solution to Previous Puzzle



One of the great appeals of André as a narrator, however, is that he was a man of sensibility as well as a man of action—a talented amateur artist (as the end approached, he found solace in sketching), an avid versifier, a man who read widely, and remembered what he read. Before he enlisted he had been in love with a young woman called Honora Sneyd who belonged to a circle of progressive-minded literary living in the English cathedral town of Lichfield, and he had imbibed many of their ideas.

On board the ship that has taken him up the Hudson, for instance, he is unable to sleep at night, and strains to see whether he can make out anything on the river: "The mist held like crystals whatever light there was in the darkness; there were no shapes, nothing of substance, only the shrouds shimmering in the moisture-filled air."

Again, in the garden of the house where he is being held prisoner he watches "a fuzzy orange-and-brown caterpillar working its way over a fallen leaf, arching its back, straightening out, arching its back, straightening out, and wonders about the purpose, if any, of its mission. But short quotations, though they may serve to remind us what an excellent travel writer and reporter Bailey has shown himself to be in earlier books, fail to do him justice here. They can't convey the cumulative effect of writing that is both sturdy and elegant but that doesn't draw attention to its own virtues.

The style is the man, the man in this case being John André. An engaging figure, frank, high-spirited, dashing, but not impossibly so. (Of all the favorite authors he quotes, the one who seems closest to him is the playwright George Farquhar, author of "The Recruiting Officer" and "The Beaux' Stratagem.") Bailey has set himself the difficult task of creating an attractive hero, and succeeded.

Naturally, the André of the novel has his limitations. As he himself acknowledges, there is a recurrent strain of the actor in him, from his talk of stage fright at the outset of his mission to his final vision, a moment before he is hanged, of receiving roars of applause from an imaginary audience. And there is a boyish, unreflecting aspect to his ambitions that he recalls his fascination when he was a child—little Jack André—with all the Jacks who are featured in nursery rhymes and folk tales, but most of all with Jack the Giant Killer.

Yet our respect for him increases as the story progresses. The last part of the book is a lesson in the art of facing death: Bailey is less interested in the rights and wrongs of the decision to execute André than in the manner in which he comported himself—not without hopes of a reprieve, not without sad thoughts, not without revulsion at the prospect of being hanged rather than shot, but with a determination to adhere to his code of honor and (you might say) his sense of style. The portrait is a powerful one, and never strains belief; Bailey has taken the known facts about the last days and hours of André, and used a novelist's license to give them added psychological depth.

John Gross is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ONE OF the most successful and popular American women in bridge, Evelyn Levitt, died last month at the age of 67. Levitt had almost completed a one-year term as president of the Forum for Women in Bridge. She won five national titles, the most recent being the Women's Knockout Teams in Toronto a year ago. This victory gave her a chance to play a world title. Levitt's partnership with Dave Treadwell was one of the most enduring among top-ranked players. It went back almost three decades, and the diagramed deal was played by them in 1964.

When Treadwell as North doubled the opening weak two-bid in spades Levitt jumped to three no-trump. She had a spade stopper and could expect to run her clubs. She was raised to slam, and the opening diamond lead was won in the dummy. A spade lead to the king forced the ace, and West persevered with diamonds. Dummy's winners in that suit were taken and the decision in clubs was rightly postponed.

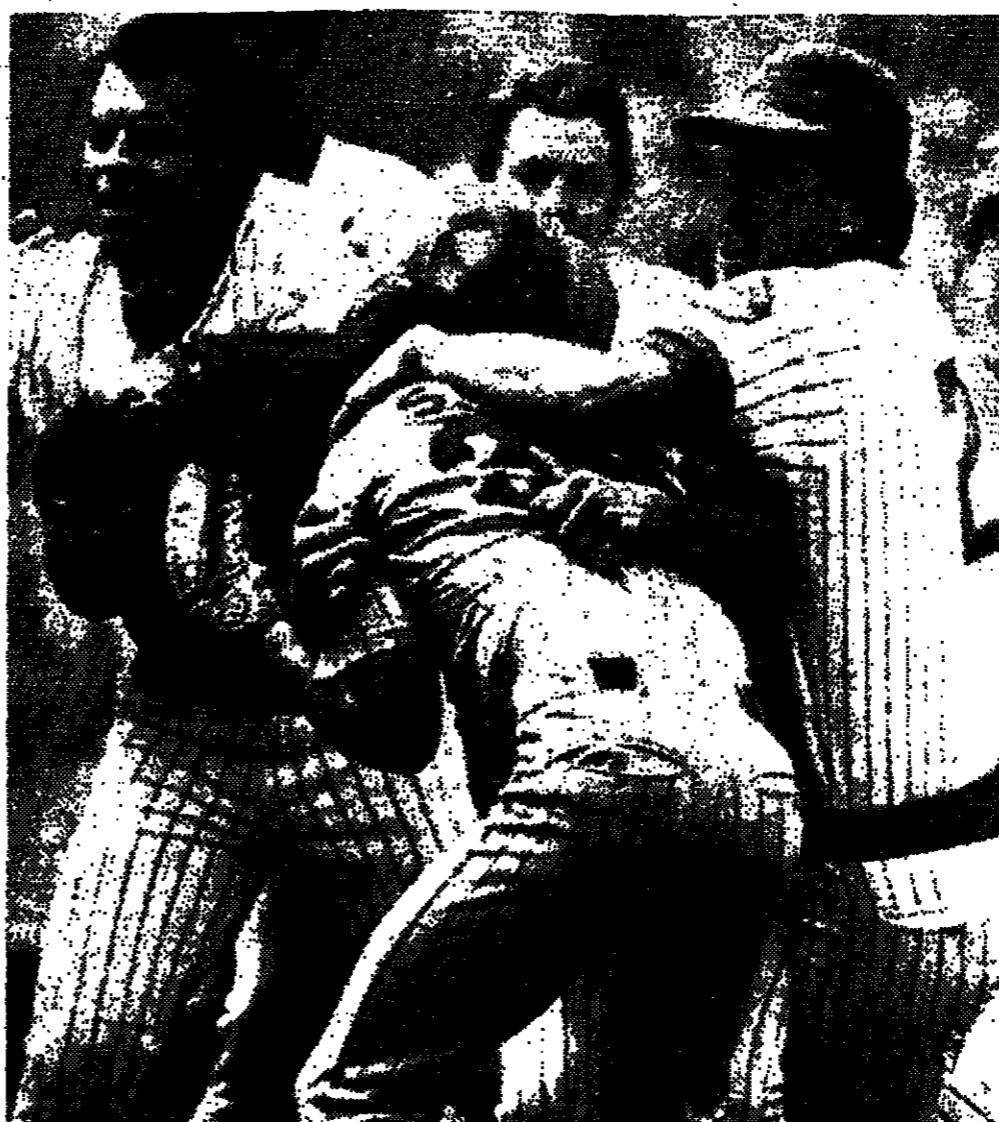
The bidding and play marked West with nine cards in spades and diamonds, so the club finesse seemed indicated. But Levitt noted that East had parted with a spade, a heart and a club. The heart discard suggested the queen, since East would have had to retain 10-x-x in the suit. Levitt therefore played her top clubs, brought home the slam and collected nearly all

Table of bridge scores for various clubs and tournaments.

Large table of stock market data for various countries including Toronto, Zurich, London, and Tokyo.



SPORTS



A Hot Afternoon at Wrigley Field

After Eric Show hit Andre Dawson in the face with a third-inning pitch (far left), the San Diego pitcher was set upon (center) by a swarm of angry Chicago Cubs, among them Leon Durham, left, and John Vukovich. Dawson, who in the first inning had hit his third home run in two days against the Padres, was understandably dazed — he would need 21 stitches inside and outside his mouth — but when he got up (above), he got up sprinting. Show, who by then had found a little running room of his own, wisely opted for the sanctuary of the San Diego dugout.

The NHL's Got a Little Drinking Problem

By Julie Carr
Los Angeles Times Service
LOS ANGELES — Bob Probert, 22, plays left wing for the Detroit Red Wings. With a reputation for aggressiveness, he is one of his team's toughest enforcers. He has been arrested three times since April for impaired driving. He has been convicted of assaulting a police officer in a bar. He has been thrown out of an alcohol rehabilitation center, whose director said, "He's just going through the motions." Probert's drinking has led to his being sent to the minors and a suspension by the Red Wings. It has led to the suspension of his driver's license and to fines by his team and a Canadian court.

commercial time during the Stanley Cup finals was for beer. Breweries also sponsor hockey awards and generally seem to exert substantial influence around the league. "I can see where someone makes that case about conflict of interest," said Somner. "To come out strongly against alcohol does fly in the face of what [the NHL] is doing. It's not an easy problem, but it is a problem. To deny it is not right." Again, the league doesn't agree. Said Ziegler: "I've never had anyone in the business come up to me and ask about a conflict. The only time I've ever had that question posed is in the press." It is a common practice in hockey, as in many other sports, to provide beer in the locker room after games. "We've assigned an assistant coach, Colin Campbell, to watch Probert, to make sure he went home and not to bars. Team captain Steve Yzerman tested Probert's drinks to make sure Probert was drinking nothing stronger than club soda. Nothing worked. On Dec. 19

Cubs Defeat Padres—in Beanball—7-5

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
CHICAGO — Baseball showed its ugly side at beautiful Wrigley Field on Tuesday. Andre Dawson was hit in the face by a third-inning pitch from San Diego's Eric Show, triggering a benches-clearing brawl and subsequent retaliation by Chicago pitchers. The Cubs won, 7-5. Dawson, who in the first inning had hit his 24th home run of the

doubleheader sweep. In the nightcap, winner Ron Darling ended a 21st month slide during which he was 0-6 with eight no-decisions. Expos 2, Astros 0: In Houston, Bob Sebra drove in his first major-league run with a second-inning single and pitched a five-hitter for his third consecutive complete game and first shutout of the season. Cardinals 5, Dodgers 4: Cardinals' Ed St. Louis, Jack Clark singled in Tom Lawless from second base with one out in the 10th to give the Cardinals a doubleheader sweep. In the opener, Ozzie Smith scored the game-winner on Los Angeles' third straight error of the seventh inning. Pirates 6, Giants 4: In Pittsburgh,

SCOREBOARD

Table with columns for Baseball, Tuesday's Line Scores, and National League Standings. It lists various teams and their scores from recent games.

'Just get players to talk to me, that's all I told the NHL to do. Go talk to Derek, get the information. They didn't want it. Geez, that'd be admitting there's a problem.'



Bob Probert, congratulated on a playoff goal by teammates Gerard Gallant and Steve Yzerman.

ing a red light. He was charged with driving while intoxicated after a breath test indicated his blood-alcohol level was .13. The legal limit in New York is .10. Jamie Macoun, a five-year defenseman with the Calgary Flames, lost control of his sports car at 2 A.M. on May 12, crossing three lanes, jumping a divider and going head-on into opposing traffic. His car skidded an oncoming vehicle and flipped, pinning Macoun's left arm. It took 40 minutes to pry him loose. Macoun suffered head injuries and severe cuts, and half of an ear had to be sewn back on. A blood test showed Macoun's blood-alcohol level at higher than .08, the legal limit. He was charged with drunken driving but pleaded guilty to a lesser charge of dangerous driving and was fined \$1,000. It is uncertain whether he will ever regain the full use of his arm. He is 25. Miroslav Frycer of the Toronto Maple Leafs, began last season in a Toronto jail after failing a roadside sobriety check. Found guilty of impaired driving, the 27-year-old Czechoslovak lost his driving privileges for two years. In February 1986, Jim Craig, the goalie for the 1980 U.S. Olympic hockey team who never quite made it in the NHL, was arrested for drunken driving and speeding outside Boston. In 1982, Craig had been found innocent of vehicular homicide after an accident in which a woman was killed. Pelle Lindbergh of the Philadelphia Flyers was the NHL's best goalie two years ago. Early one Sunday morning, he and two passengers left an after-hours bar in New Jersey and got into Lindbergh's sports car. Traveling at more than 80 mph (128 kph), he

former pro who went through drug and alcohol treatment. "It will have to take five guys dying in one car wreck. It's a time bomb waiting to go off." The NHL has taken a strong stance against drug use, which has been only an infrequent problem. But it has no policy about alcohol abuse, although players' drinking is an established tradition. It is believed that hockey has escaped the cocaine problem of other sports because a majority of its players are from rural areas. Says Rogie Vachon, general manager of the Los Angeles Kings: "I don't see many farmers buying coca." The league is run by officials from a generation that abhors drugs but understands social drinking, officials who often are financially tied to team-owning breweries. Alcohol advertising is important to the sport's financial stability. While there is no evidence of a conflict of interest, the appearance of one is there. President John Ziegler and others in the NHL argue that they can't legislate against something that isn't illegal. Glen Somner, assistant general manager of the Minnesota North Stars and a recovering alcoholic, wishes they'd see it another way. "Alcohol should be treated exactly as drugs," said Somner. "There isn't any difference. We're talking about mood-altering substances. It's chemical abuse." The league's tacit message is that a little drinking is all right, but no drugs. Two NHL teams are owned by brewers — Carling-O'Keefe is the majority stockholder of the Quebec Nordiques and Molson's owns the Montreal Canadiens. Twenty percent of ESPN-TV's

good way for young players to gain weight. Beer was a "healthy" drink, packed with carbohydrates. "It's tradition," he said. "It was just one. When we got to training camp, the next minute we were in the bar. We never thought about doing anything else after practice or after games. In my time, there wasn't anything but beer." "Hockey players get started in that kind of environment. We were told that beer wouldn't hurt you, that you'd sweat it out the next day. The hard stuff is bad for your legs. We believed that." "Why is there a drinking problem in the NHL?" said Somner, a Canadian. "Canadians, the majority are Canadian. Most players come from small towns. They start [drinking] in juniors. It's the macho ethic. Drugs are for low-lives. Drinking is acceptable." Although beer remains in most locker rooms, team buses and planes, some clubs have acted. Minnesota, largely at Somner's urging, has removed beer from the locker room at home. Detroit, perhaps in deference to Probert, refrained from m corking champagne as it advanced in the playoffs. Philadelphia pulled beer out of the locker room after Lindbergh's death. But those are the exceptions. Said Somner: "Some hockey people say, 'I'd rather see them have a few beers here than go out to a public place.' But they go out to bars anyway. What the players are doing is getting a good start."

Walton Expected To Miss a Season
The Associated Press
BOSTON — Bill Walton of the Boston Celtics, who has played 10 National Basketball League seasons, is expected to miss his fourth after undergoing surgery Tuesday to make his right foot. A spokesman said the team expects him to return in 1988-89, when the backup center will be 36. A broken navicular bone in his right foot limited Walton to 10 regular-season games and 12 of Boston's 23 playoff games in 1986-87. He elected to have surgery aimed at eliminating the pressure thought responsible for the fracture. A foot injury sidelined Walton for the 1978-79 season. He played 14 games with the San Diego Clippers the next year, but sat out the following two seasons after undergoing left-foot surgery similar to Tuesday's.

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Major League Standings

Table showing Major League Standings for the Eastern and Western Divisions of the American League and National League.

Cycling

Tour de France
EIGHTH STAGE
(Troyes to Epinal-Douvres)
1. Jean-Paul van Poppel, Netherlands, 5 hours, 23 minutes, 53 seconds
2. Michiel Hermans, Belgium, same time
3. Charles Mottet, France, 1:28
4. Bruno Wellens, France, s.t.
5. Josef Lieckens, Belgium, s.t.
6. Stefano Ambrogi, Italy, s.t.
7. David Pritchey, U.S., s.t.
8. Moncef-Jarir Dommarie, Spain, s.t.
9. Tony Van Vliet, Netherlands, s.t.
10. Franck Heulemans, France, s.t.
11. Christophe Lavainne, France, s.t.
12. Roberto Amadio, Italy, s.t.
13. Eric Maechler, Switzerland, 27:47.59
14. Christophe Lavainne, France, 28:40.00
15. Giancarlo Perini, Italy, 1:16
16. Azacoe Da Silva, Portugal, 1:28
17. Guy Nulens, Belgium, 1:28
18. Dietrich Thurau, West Germany, 1:45
19. Van Marcke, France, 1:46
20. Don-Cito Lauritzen, Norway, 1:58

Yachting

12-Meter Championships
(Cat Forte Carlo, Santini)
BEST-OF-THREE FINALS
RACE 1 (11th Modified Miles)
New Zealand, New Zealand, def. Benelux, 5:29.36
Japan, 5:32.00

